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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TELEPHONE NUMBER, BANK 852.

Established in

ENGLAND - 1859. AUSTRALASIA - 1885.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Registered as a Newspaper.

No. 1,004. Vol. LIV. APRIL 22, 1899. Subscription 10s. per annum, including Diary, Post Free the World over. Single Copies, 4d. each; Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each, Post Free.

Effervescent Saline.

IN MINUTE GRANULES.

FIG. 1.

A superior anti-febrile Saline, which in dissolving gives a sustained effervescence and forms a bright solution of very agreeable flavour.

Put up in glass plug-stoppered Cheltenhams of 8 oz. fluid capacity, and wrapped in a handsome wrapper as Fig. 1, or bearing coloured lithographed label or with plain printed labels, as Fig. 2, all bearing Customer's name and address for orders of not less than 3 doz.

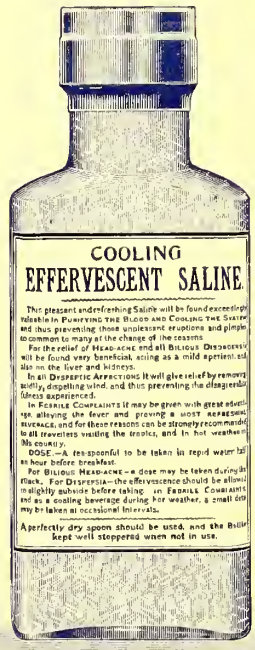

FIG. 2.

EFFERVESCENT SALINE.	As Fig. 1.	As Fig. 2. Litho labels.	As Fig. 2. Plain labels.
In 4-oz. bottles	—	4/6 per doz.	4/6 per doz.
In 6-oz. ,, ...	—	6/6 ,,	6/6 ,,
In 8-oz. ,, ...	8/6 per doz.	8/6 ,,	8/6 ,,
In 12-oz. ,, ...	—	12/6 ,,	12/6 ,,
In 16-oz. ,, ...	—	16/6 ,,	16/6 ,,

DESIGNS REGISTERED.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

Index to Advertisements, pp. 7, 8, & 9.

Prize Medals

LONDON, 1851.
PARIS, 1855.
LONDON, 1862.
PARIS, 1867.
LONDON, 1885.
ADELAIDE, 1887.
MELBOURNE, 1888.

Telegraph
"BISMUTH LONDON."
A B C Code Used.

ESTABLISHED
OVER 60 YEARS.

Telephone
No. "3, BATTERSEA."

FRUIT ESSENCES *(from Fruit).*

PURE AND METH. ETHERS.

MERCURIALS AND BISMUTH SALTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND PROCESS WORK CHEMICALS.

CAMPHOR.

NICKEL SALTS AND CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

MAY & BAKER, LIMITED

GARDEN WHARF,
CHURCH ROAD,

BATTERSEA,
LONDON, S.W.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.
SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

Businesses for Disposal
Businesses Wanted
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.
For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

To More Than 15,000.

Next Week (April 29)

The Circulation of this Supplement will exceed **15,000** copies, and will afford the Drug Trade of the country an exceptional opportunity of advertising

BUSINESSES WANTED OR FOR SALE, SITUATIONS WANTED and SITUATIONS VACANT, PARTNERSHIPS, SALES BY AUCTION, MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS, and EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Announcements of Surplus Stock).

Advertisements for insertion in this issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" Supplement should be received before 4 P.M. on Thursday, April 27.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.,
April 22, 1899.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.
PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.
VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—**£1,100.—LONDON (good-class suburb).**—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £1,100 yearly, *profit good*; the shop is handsomely fitted and well-stocked; convenient residence, held on long lease; price about £900.

2.—**£1,300.—LONDON, W.**—Situate in close proximity to busy railway station; Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £1,300 yearly, admits of extension; well-fitted shop and good-sized house; about £1,000 required.

3.—**£900.—NORTHERN SUBURB.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in busy thoroughfare; returns present rate £900, steadily increasing; attractive Pharmacy, convenient residence; about £850 required.

4.—**£650.—LONDON, N.W. (Suburban.)**—Old-established Business, Dispensing and Retail; returns about £650 yearly, *with good profits*; well-fitted shop and good stock; capital residence; very moderate rental; price £450.

5.—**£1,800.—LONDON N. (First-class Residential Locality.)** Old established Business, Dispensing and Retail; returns average £1,800 per annum; *net profit exceeds* £600; well-fitted shop, very attractive in appearance; commodious house; new lease will be granted; price £1,500.

6.—**£250.—LONDON, S.W. (Suburb).**—Good-class Business, practically unopposed; returns (increasing monthly) £250 yearly; house in perfect condition, lease to be granted; low rental; about £200 only required.

7.—**£700.—LONDON (Eastern Suburb).**—Modern Pharmacy; well situate in good business thoroughfare; returns £700; *net profit* £240; handsome shop and good stock; price £550.

8.—**£1,500.—HOME COUNTY.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, with select water trade; returns £1,500 per annum, *net profit* £500 (proof to be given); attractive shop, well situate in main business thoroughfare; about £1,350 required.

9.—**£1,200.—GREAT WESTERN MAIN LINE (Good class Provincial Town).**—Country Business, including Mineral Waters, admitting of large extension by an energetic man; large and well fitted shop, and good warehouse room; commodious residence; returns £1,200 last year; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

10.—**£500.—NORFOLK.**—Retail Business; present returns £500 per annum; nicely-fitted shop, and convenient residence; moderate rental; about £300 required.

11.—**£800.—MIDLANDS.**—Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in a busy locality; returns £800 yearly; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; small house; very moderate rental; valuation only required; about £350.

12.—**£500.—WALES.**—Profitable business, suitable only to a Welshman, to whom *good profit* is assured; the returns, £500, can be largely extended; full particulars on application; about £300 only required.

13.—**£900.—HOME COUNTY.**—Dispensing and Retail Business, well situate in close proximity to busy railway station; returns £900, *good profitable business*; attractive shop and good stock; price £750.

14.—**£800.—SOUTH WALES.**—Good position in large town; business established many years; returns £800 yearly; good house, moderate rental; about £600 required; worth attention; English language only required.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—**Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.**

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

VALUATIONS.—The long and varied experience of F. J. Brett in Valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should secure his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stocks carefully taken.

£1,330 returns.—**WEST.**—Good-class Cash Retail; own Proprietaries and Photographic trade; has not had much personal attention; in hands of energetic man, could be vastly increased; price £550.

£750 returns.—**LANCS.**—General Retail and Photo goods; no patents; illness sole cause of sale; good central position of large town; valuation about £350.

£350 returns.—**WILTS.**—Light and very profitable Retail, in pleasant town, vendor not being used to country trade; the business can be much increased; price £250.

£670 returns.—**MIDLANDS.**—Light and increasing Retail, in prosperous town, vendor taking larger business; valuation about £350.

£700 returns.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Wholesale in own preparations and packed goods; young pushing man would do well, as this is an excellent nucleus, and only wants attention to develop well; price £400.

£500 returns.—**BIRMINGHAM.**—Medium-class Retail, in busy part; good house; price £350.

£400 returns.—**MANCHESTER.**—General Light Retail, Dispensing, &c., in growing district; good house; price £250, or valuation.

£1,100 returns.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Very old-established Business in market town; good Family Trade, and some Agricultural and fair Dispensing; large house, good garden, lawn and conservatory; valuation of stock and fixtures about £800.

WANTED.

F. J. BRETT has numerous inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.—**SEASIDE RESORT (South).**—Growing Business, good-class Retail and Dispensing; about 1,200 new prescriptions yearly; returns £925, profits half; price £750; stock and fixtures worth £650.

2.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500, capable of increase; good house and premises; rent £30; price £275; is under manager.

3.—**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Unopposed Light Country Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; returns over £850, net profit £225; good house, low rent; price £650.

4.—**MANCHESTER.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; handsomely-fitted shop, and well stocked; returns over £600, net profit over £200; price £450, or offer.

5.—**OXFORDSHIRE.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 weekly; low rent; good house and garden; price £180.

6.—**SOUTH WALES.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £1,000; net profit £400; low rent; good house; price £750.

7.—**LANCS.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £400; net profit £154; low rent; good house; price £280 or valuation.

8.—**SHROPSHIRE.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £320; scope for increase; rent £20; good house; price £215

9.—**BANKS OF THAMES (Thames Valley).**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; under manager; large trade to be done; price £450.

10.—**LONDON, W.**—Unopposed Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £628; net profit £295, after paying expenses; price £350.

11.—**LONDON, W.**—Main road: Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £550, under management; price £200 or valuation.

12.—**LONDON, N.**—Few miles out; returns £500; net profit £200; good house; low rent; price £350.

13.—**LONDON, W.**—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,300; excellent profits; price £1,000.

JUDD & MANNERS

CHEMISTS' VALUERS,

Transfer Agents, Partnership Negotiators, Arbitrators and Accountants,

76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTTS (Dukeries).—First-class Retail and Dispensing; same hands over 50 years; returns £900; very handsomely fitted; price £850. [400.

SEASIDE TOWN.—For immediate sale, first-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £1,260; very profitable; handsome corner, with two good windows; price £1,000. [391.

FASHIONABLE SEASIDE TOWN.—Good-class Prescribing and Dispensing Business; returns £540; net profit £200; price £400; this business can easily be doubled. [365.

LONDON, W.—High-class Business for sale; corner shop, handsomely fitted in modern style; returns £1,150, net profit about £350; house mostly let off; price £1,000, or £100 goodwill and valuation. [327.

DURHAM.—Country Retail, with Gilbey's; returns £1,200, profit £364; good old-fashioned Business; price £800. [390.

DERBYSHIRE.—Good-class Retail. Dispensing, and Prescribing, returning £1,854, and yielding about £420 net profit; large house; price £950. [402.

SOMERSET.—Good-class Family Retail Business; no heavy trade; returns £820, with a net profit of £200; price £300. [406.

SOUTH COAST.—Nice little business for sale through death of proprietor; established 1893, and rapidly improving; returns £367; profit 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop, newly fitted; small house and garden; 15 years' lease; price £200 to immediate purchaser. [408.

GLOUCESTER.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returning £882 with a profit of £225; unopposed; well fitted and stocked; 8 roomed house; price £650. [410.

TWICKENHAM.—Death Vacancy.—Good-class old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,200; net profit £450; price £1,100; same hands over 30 years.

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL in sundry localities, and of various sizes and descriptions. Intending purchasers, stating requirements, may have particulars free.

Vendors speedily put into communication with bonâ-fide buyers.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CITY OF CORK.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Highly-desirable Business Premises, together with Good Will, in old-established lucrative business, to be sold by auction, as a going concern.

W. MARSH & SONS have been favoured with instructions from the owner to sell by auction at their Property Sales Room, 70 South Mall, Cork, on Tuesday, April 25, 1899, at one o'clock, the Interest and Good Will in the highly-desirable premises known as No. 7 Pembroke Street, Cork, where a high-class Drug and Perfumery Business is being carried on by the Munster Drug Company (Limited).

The premises comprise spacious handsomely-fitted shop, having a frontage of 20 feet, and with store and bottle room extending to rear 60 feet; commodious dwelling-house with separate entrance, the entire being held on lease for a term of 99 years from 1845, at the low annual rental of £45.

The shop is most centrally situated, being opposite the principal hotel and post-office; it has always commanded a splendid trade, and is the only establishment of the kind in the immediate neighbourhood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wynne & Wynne, solicitors, 62 South Mall, Cork; W. Marsh & Sons, auctioneers and appraisers, 70 South Mall, Cork.

PARTNERSHIPS.

QUALIFIED Chemist, thoroughly acquainted with the markets, having extensive experience in the trade, and possessed of an

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BIRMINGHAM.—Business for Sale: returns for 1898 over £1,000; rent and taxes under £40; price, £800 inclusive of goodwill, stock, and fixtures; owner going into Wholesale Business; good prices; saleable stock. Apply, Coley & Coley, Solicitors, 65 Temple Row, Birmingham.

BUCKS.—For immediate Disposal; owner retiring; present hands 18 years; an old-established Mixed Country Business, with large Prescribing connection, in rapidly-increasing town; all ready cash; returns £930; profit £270 per annum; price £650, or stock and fixtures by valuation; highest references. Apply "Bucks" (107/5), Office of this Paper.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—A long-established Chemist's Business; present hands nearly 26 years; Light Retail, Prescribing, many Specialities; illness cause of disposal; returns could be largely increased by an energetic and pushing man; best position, good house, low rent; lease. F. B. Sellors, 147 High Street, Tewkesbury.

ISLE OF MAN.—For immediate Disposal, an old-established high-class Retail and Dispensing Business; splendid position; most elegantly fitted, capable of unlimited extension; several well-known Specialties, which if pushed would realise a fortune; was sold for £1,100 four years ago, stock and business much improved since then; owner having to go abroad will sacrifice for £775, not near value of stock and fixtures; no qualification necessary for Pharmacy or Dentistry. Apply, J. Guy, Queen's Park, Chester.

KENT.—£60.—Profitable Light Mixed Business, large village in Kent; population of district about 2,000; good opening for Extractor; rent and expenses very low; no opposition; returns £200, capable of increase; satisfactory reasons for disposal. "Scotia" (103/18), Office of this Paper.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Light Retail, Prescribing, Optical, and Photographic Business; handsomely-fitted double-fronted shop; well stocked; wine licence; main thoroughfare; satisfactory reasons for selling; good house; price £350. Apply, "Photo" (101/26), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Business, in rising North London suburb, for Sale; about £400 required, or Partnership, £200 entertained. Letters only, with references, to "Chemist," 100 Seven Sisters Road, N. No Agents.

LONDON, W.—Good Retail and Dispensing, situated in busy West End thoroughfare; old-established; returns last year, £1,323, increasing rapidly; good profits; splendid house with private entrance; good lease. Apply, "Borax" (89/31), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Genuine Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; good house, side entrance; excellent position; long lease; at an exceptionally low rent; returns nearly £600; price £450; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply, "Genuine," 52 Edbrook Road, Paddington, London, W.

MANCHESTER.—A most sound reliable Business for immediate Sale; returns £620, and making £200 yearly net profit after payment of all expenses; well-fitted shop, good stock; price £450, or first reasonable offer; every possible investigation courted. C. B. (108/3), Office of this Paper.

NEAR LONDON (On the banks of the Thames).—An old-established good-class Business returning nearly £1,250 yearly at fairly good profits; this business is for sale, owing to protracted illness of proprietor, and must be disposed of quickly. Apply, "Surrey" (108/27), Office of this Paper.

N.W. SUBURB OF LONDON.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,200, net profit £400; rent £60, on lease; good residence; price £850; cause of sale going abroad. 108/2, Office of this Paper.

STAFFORDSHIRE (Potteries).—Small Branch Retail with Post Office; good opening for beginner, and a bargain to immediate purchaser. Apply, Postmaster, Bleasdale (Limited), York.

SUFFOLK (Small Market Town).—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £450, increasing; rent £20; nice house and premises; net profit £150 yearly; well-fitted and stocked shop; price £270; a genuine reliable concern, only requires seeing; fullest investigation offered. "Suffolk" (108/4), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—For Disposal, an old-established Business in one of the best country towns; proprietor, who is giving up solely for reasons of health, has every confidence in recommending this thoroughly genuine Mixed Country Prescribing and Veterinary Business. Full particulars as to turnover, price, &c., on application to "Sanitas," c/o Raimes & Co., Wholesale Druggists, York.

ABOUT £130 will buy a Chemist's Shop, in rapidly-growing Cardiff; easy terms; takings about £400; lock-up shop; rent, inclusive, £32 per annum. Apply, 101/32, Office of the Paper.

BRANCH.—Immediate disposal; good corner position, very populous district, in rising seaport town; no opposition; low rent; principal would soon double returns; satisfactory reason for disposal; stock and fixtures at valuation about £120. Address, "Saron" (105/11), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST.—Prescribing old-established Business for immediate Disposal, through death; fine position, busy thoroughfare; grand town, South Coast; good house; garden; shop well stocked; fitted; returns £500; cash could be doubled; Dentistry could be added with advantage; price £350. Send stamped envelope, C. Conlsell, Anglesey House, Shaftesbury Road, Southsea.

CHEMIST'S Business, established about 40 years; crowded neighbourhood; no immediate opposition; rent £50; lease 21 years; well stocked; good house in excellent repair; returns £600; income tax paid on £175 net profit; price £450. Apply on premises, Vause, 285 Mile End Road, London.

COMMANDING corner Shop, with Post Office and Wine and Spirit Licence; in same hands 25 years; present owner retiring; no opposition in the district; full or nearly full prices; commodious house and large garden; North Lancashire. Particulars from 101/24, c/o Office of

FIRST-CLASS Retail and Dispensing Business: best position in most healthy London suburb; returns £1,600 to £1,700, net profit about £600; owner retiring; price £1,400, applicants must be able to pay down £1,000 on entering, arrangement made for balance if desired. 108/1, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY, at sacrifice, through owner's illness: aged 78; well fitted shop; nice house; rent 50; let off £20; main road; good chance for unqualified man or herbalist; price £65; stock and fixtures worth double; large profitable trade can be done by younger man. "Chemist," 149 Barking Road, E.

OLD-ESTABLISHED unqualified Drug and Household Hardware Business; same hands 13 years; turnover £650 to £700 year; goodwill, fixtures, bottles, tanks, &c., £175; stock about £70; good opportunity for those not afraid of soiling their hands. 100/30, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT Maker's Business for Disposal in West-end, near Hospital; satisfactory reasons for giving up; with stock, fixtures, &c.; large workshop. Write, A., 96 Rucklidge Avenue, Harlesden, London, N.W.

TO Manufacturing Perfumers.—Small Business and Stock to be disposed of. Apply, by letter only, S., 74 Stamford Street, Blackfriars.

TO Chemists' Assistants.—For Sale, a genuine Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with scope for considerable increase; specially suitable for beginner; returns, under management, nearly £800; splendid position on busy road; imposing corner shop; good house; fullest investigation; £500 to quick purchaser; no agents. Address, X., 4 Pulteney Gardens, Bath.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—To be disposed of by Private Treaty, a valuable and increasing Chemist's Business in one of the leading suburbs of Leeds; included in this sale are several Proprietary articles, also the book debts and goodwill of the said business; present proprietor giving up solely for reasons of health. Full particulars as to takings, dispensing, &c., may be had from Messrs. O. W. Provis & Son, 4 Chapel Walks, Manchester, to whom all applications must be made.

£100.—A well-known, old-established Chemist's Business on main thoroughfare of tram and 'bus lines in a populous neighbourhood leading London district, East; shop, 6 large rooms, side entrance; low rent; house readily lets off; a bargain; only wants seeing. 107/6, Office of this Paper.

£500 (thereabouts.)—Large, well-fitted shop; Light Retail Cash Business; in country; returns over £700, rent £40; lease; rates, &c., about £10 to £12; long established; P.O. attached, net income about £80. "Potas. Iodid" (106/2), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a genuine Business, in a good provincial town; returns from £1,000 to £1,500; one or two weeks' inspection required; banker's reference. Address, "Alpha" (238/30), Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

COMPLETE fittings of Chemist's shop for disposal; rectangular mahogany counter, 8 ft. by 8 ft.; dispensing-screen; desk show-case; show-cases; 55 mahogany drawers, with shelving, &c.; shop chairs; 9 doz. shop rounds, gold labels, 10 to 20 oz.; 2 doz. pots, gold labels; window enclosure; scales, &c. Davies, Chemist, Clydach, Swansea Valley.

FOR Sale, the whole contents of a Chemist and Druggist shop; all kinds of Label Bottles and contents; show case, nest of drawers, counter, paints, &c., &c. Apply, G. P. Butler, Walsall Road, King's Hill, Wednesbury.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO Chemists, Druggists, Patent Medicine Manufacturers, &c.—Warehouse (large light), 59 Farringdon Road, E.C., to Let; newly-erected, consisting of ground floor, basement, and four upper floors; rent £450 per annum, lease 7, 14, 21 years; immediately opposite the Great Northern Railway Goods Depôt, and central for the Patent Medicine trade.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

BIRKENHEAD.—Apprentice wanted in good-class Dispensing Chemist's and Optician's business; in or out door. Stewart, Charing Cross, Birkenhead.

LONDON, N.W.—Vacancy for Apprentice (outdoors) in good-class Dispensing business in N.W. suburb; must have passed Preliminary or equivalent; for an intelligent and well-educated lad no premium would be required. Apply, in first instance, to "Apprentice," Messrs. Heaton, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

APPRENTICES (two) wanted in an up-to-date Pharmacy, doing large business; home comforts, under supervision of principal; very moderate premium indoors, out no premium; no Sunday duty, close partly on Thursday. Address, "Alpha," c/o Doves & Lang, 48 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

A PUBLIC Analyst has a vacancy for a well-educated youth as Articled Pupil; premium required, which would be reduced in the case of a person having previous knowledge of Chemistry. Apply, P. A.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

RETAIL.

ALDERSHOT.—Wanted, immediately, a reliable Junior Assistant; knowledge of Photography and Teeth-extracting preferred. Send photo and full particulars to Allen & Lloyd, High Street, Aldershot.

ASCOT.—Junior for good-class Dispensing and Retail; outdoors; short hours. Apply, with usual particulars and photo, to Sandwith & Clayton, Ascot, Berks.

BATH.—Wanted, an Assistant, qualified with some experience in select Dispensing; two kept. Apply, stating particulars of experience, age, height, and salary required (indoors), to E. Whiston & Co. Chemists St. James's Square, Bath.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior, active, for Drug, Oil, and Colour trade. State salary required, when at liberty, enclosing photo (to be returned), with references, to Johnson, Chemist, 108 Ladypool Road, Birmingham.

BLACKBURN.—Wanted, smart qualified Assistant; Stores experience preferred; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty; good reference imperative. Apply, stating salary required, &c., to Taylor's Drug Co. (Limited), 21-23 Thwaites Arcade, Blackburn.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Wanted, for a Dispensing business, an Assistant; indoors; 1 only kept. State references and salary required, to S. Hardwick, Commercial Road, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTLINGSEA.—Reliable Junior; indoors; about 21; capable of taking temporary charge; good-class Retail; work light; no Sunday duty. Full particulars, with photo, Cooper, Chemist, Brightlingsea.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted at once, outdoor Assistant, about 23, for good-class Cash business. State age, salary required, and give full particulars of experience, enclosing photo, to Headland & Co., North Street, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Assistant; indoors; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business; two kept. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and references, also enclose photo if convenient (to be returned), K. Pears & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Brighton.

CAPE COLONY.—Qualified Junior Assistant wanted; one who has had good Dispensing experience; 3 years' engagement; second-class passage paid out; liberal salary. Send references and usual particulars, Doble, Chemist, Tavistock.

CAPE COLONY.—Wanted, Two Qualified Assistants; age not over 28; 3 years' agreement; salary, first year, £13 per month; second, £14; third, £15; passage paid. Apply, R. L., S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

CARDIFF.—Assistant for the Drug Counter; must have Minor qualification. Please state age, height, salary, and reference, to Jesse Williams & Co., Chemists, Cardiff.

CARLISLE.—Wanted, an Assistant, married (but without encumbrance preferred); must be qualified. Apply, with all particulars, to Coopers, Chemists, Cockermouth.

CEYLON.—Good opening for a thoroughly competent, qualified Manager (unmarried), with first class City experience; those having had management preferred; about 30; must be energetic, active, and capable; commencing salary, say, £250 sterling, with liberal yearly advance; free passage out and home, and free quarters; four years' agreement. By letter to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CHANNEL ISLANDS (JERSEY).—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, for high-class Dispensing and Retail; thorough English business; 2 others kept; reasonable hours. Apply, with the usual particulars as to age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to F. Y. de Faye, Chemist, 21 David Place, St. Heliers, Jersey.

CHATHAM.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, to take charge of a Light Retail and Dispensing business; highest references essential. Apply, stating particulars and salary required (outdoors), to W. G. Turtle, 260 High Street, Chatham.

COVENTRY.—Wanted, a smart Junior, of good character, for a quick cash Retail business; one early day, and no Sunday duty. Apply, giving usual particulars as to references, salary required, &c., and enclose photo, to Blunt's Drug Stores, Coventry.

CROYDON.—Wanted, an Assistant, for the Retail Counter (outdoors). Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Drug and Chemical Stores, 120 North End, Croydon.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—Wanted, immediately, a thorough reliable business man, in or outdoors; preference given to the knowledge of Photography. Apply, with full particulars, as to age, height experience, salary required, enclose photo if possible, to H. S. Martin, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, East Grinstead.

FOLKESTONE.—Wanted, an Assistant; qualified preferred; outdoors; not over 25; must be accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business. Address, with photo, stating full particulars with salary required, W. Ransford, 95 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.

GLOUCESTER.—Indoor Assistant, about 24, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; half-holiday weekly, hours 8 to 8; vacancy early in May. Please send usual particulars to W. Minchin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 15 Westgate, Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER.—R. J. Shepherd, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Northgate Street, Gloucester, requires immediately a qualified Assistant (indoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing business; full particulars as to experience.

GRANTHAM.—Junior wanted for Mixed Retail country business; outdoors. Apply, with reference, Geo. Coverdale, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 73 High Street, Grantham.

GUILDFORD.—Wanted immediately, a Junior (indoors, aged about 20) for a high-class Dispensing business. Apply, stating height, references, and salary required, and enclosing photo, to Henry Jeffries, Chemist, Guildford.

HORNCASTLE.—Wanted, Junior accustomed to good Family and Dispensing business. Enclose photo and state terms to Carlton & Sons, Chemists, Horncastle.

HULL.—Wanted, by May 1st, a qualified Assistant, indoors, not over 25, and with Store experience preferred; a comfortable home and every consideration for personal comfort is offered to a suitable man. State age, salary required, and usual particulars, to Price & Burnett, 11 Witham, Hull.

INDIA (North-West Province).—A good experienced Assistant (qualified) required; one with Laboratory experience preferred; must be well up in all branches of a Chemist's business; age about 25; unmarried; 3 years' agreement; candidates must hold undeniable references. For particulars as to terms, &c., apply to "India," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

IPSWICH.—Vacancy for a Junior Assistant; one just out of apprenticeship would suit. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, salary required, enclosing photo (to be returned), to J. A. Symonds, Chemist, Ipswich.

LEDBURY.—Wanted, smart Junior Assistant; one used to a good-class business; knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, reference, and photo if possible (which will be returned), to Vincent Meacham, Chemist, Ledbury.

LIVERPOOL.—Qualified man wanted; young, energetic, thoroughly reliable; middle-class trade; hours 9 to 10, half-day weekly, alternate Sundays. Apply, with full particulars, experience, wages, height, &c., and photo (which will be returned), to W. M., c/o Evans, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Junior Assistant wanted; aged about 19 or 20; indoors; comfortable home; every afternoon allowed for study. Apply, stating age, salary required, references, and send photo to W. Wright, 203 Edge Lane, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, smart qualified Assistant to manage Branch, Light Retail and Dispensing, for April 28. Apply, "Nemo," c/o W. H. French & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Rice Lane, Walton, Liverpool.

LLANDUDNO.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant. Apply, with full particulars, to J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant (indoors) as Senior; 2 kept. Apply, with usual particulars and photo (to be returned), W. T. Frost, Mason's Pharmacy, Parson's Green, Fulham, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Manager, qualified, for good-class business in pleasant suburb; indoors preferred, but not essential. Please send full particulars, naming salary required, to W. Johnston, 69 Loughborough Road, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a smart, qualified Assistant, for good-class Store business. Forward particulars to or call, W. Bowden, 62 Hill Road, Wimbledon.

LONDON.—Part-time; early in May for 6 months; suitable for one who has attended classes and wishes to read at home; small salary; comfortable home; 3½ hours every morning and two evenings a week for study. Apply in person or by letter, Buchner, 143 Highgate Road, N.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, qualified Junior Assistant (outdoors) for Dispensing and Retail. Apply, W. C. Jones & Co., 23 Bayswater Terrace, W.

LONDON.—Wanted, immediately, by a firm of Surgeons, a young capable Dispenser (outdoors) to take charge of Dispensary; must be quick and efficient. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, or personally before 10 A.M., to Dr. Harper, 1 Hendon Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant in first-class Dispensing business. Apply personally, or send full particulars to J. & H. Mathews, 68 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, Junior; indoors; must be quick and obliging. State experience and salary required, C. Lowe & Co., Surbiton, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant wanted, near end of month, over 21, with experience in Dispensing; good-class modern Retail and Dispensing business; comfortable berth. Write or call, "Pharmacy," 801 Fulham Road, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, an Assistant, about 24, at once; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser. State salary required and usual particulars, Squire & Co., 22 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant (indoors) wanted at once, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with usual particulars and photo, to J. H. Shacklock, 239 High Road, Streatham, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a reliable Junior Assistant, aged about 22; indoors, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, to Henry I. Stephens, Loughborough Parade, Loughborough Junction, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, Assistant, to Manage Branch; age 21 to 24. State salary required, and, if possible, photo. H. Lyon, 372 Harrow Road, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, for a permanency, a qualified Assistant in S.W. suburban district; one accustomed to modern Retail on Store line; aged 24 to 35; Extractor; good salary. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, salary required (indoors or outdoors), references, to H. K.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, at once, a competent, trustworthy Assistant (qualified preferred), for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; outdoors. E. Wavell, 144 Victoria Street, S.W.

LONDON, W.—A competent, trustworthy Assistant (qualified preferred), accustomed to Dispensing. W. Pickard, 3 West Kensington Terrace, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant required, about 23; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to Frost & Harrison, 3 Eltham Road, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Good Junior (indoors) for Dispensing business; must be gentlemanly and obliging. Apply, Bedford Park Pharmacy, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Indoors; two smart Juniors, at once, for best class Dispensing and Retail, in fashionable suburb; good salary and commission given to smart salesmen used to quick Cash trade. Apply, giving full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary expected, to Y. Davey Hill & Son, 64 Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.

MANCHESTER.—Junior Assistant wanted; outdoors. State age, height, and salary required, Jeans, Chemist, Moss Lane West, Manchester.

NEAR LONDON.—An Assistant; good Extractor; unfurnished house. State age and salary required, S. A. (246/59), Office of this Paper.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Wanted, for North of England, a fully qualified, reliable, and pushing young man as Senior Assistant or Manager; salary £100 per annum (outdoors), with increase, or commission, after reasonable trial; total abstainer preferred. Apply, L. F. V., c/o Messrs. Ismay & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORWICH.—Junior Assistant for a good-class country business. Apply, stating salary, experience, &c., to G. Betts, 25 The Walk, Norwich.

PLYMOUTH.—An energetic and reliable Assistant wanted; one seeking a permanency preferred; indoors, and moderate hours. H. T. Netten, Manor Street, Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—R. & F. Roper, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 34 Tavistock Road, are in want of a Junior Assistant; time for study could be arranged if desired.

PRESTON.—A qualified outdoor Assistant, not under 25 years of age, and with a knowledge of Photography. G. Sharples, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Preston.

RICHMOND, S.W.—Wanted at once, competent Assistant as Senior; accustomed to good-class Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, to J. Parrott, Richmond Hill, Surrey.

ROTHERHAM.—Qualified Assistant; must be good Counterman, &c. Apply, J. Birch & Co. (Limited), Rotherham.

RUSHDEN.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; indoors; hours 8 till 8, Thursdays 8 till 2; no Sunday duties; knowledge of Photography preferred, but not necessary. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, enclosing photo, if convenient (to be returned), to W. Wilkerson, Chemist, Rushden, R.S.O.

SEVENOAKS.—Assistant wanted; aged about 23; qualification not essential; must be used to Dispensing and good class Retail; abstainer preferred; one only kept. Apply, stating salary required (indoors), and when disengaged, to R. Barrat, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John's, Sevenoaks, Kent.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Wanted immediately, a qualified Assistant; Tooth Extractor preferred; must be energetic and willing, and able to give satisfactory testimonials and references; 3 years' engagement; second-class passage paid out; salary, first year £16 per month, second year £17, third year £18 per month; bedroom provided; please supply all particulars when making application. Address, "South Africa," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

SOUTH WALES.—Junior wanted, at once, for Light Retail and Dispensing business, in a select watering-place, South Wales; easy hours; no heavy trade; salary to start £30 (indoors); comfortable home. Apply, "Marina" (104/28), Office of this Paper.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Improver or Junior Assistant; age from 19 to 22; one just out of his time; Cornishman preferred; high-class Retail, with Photography. Martin, Pharm. Chemist, Southampton.

STOURBRIDGE.—Junior, at once (outdoors), for good-class Dispensing and Retail; of gentlemanly appearance. Photo and full particulars, Simpkins, Chemist, Stourbridge.

SUTTON.—Wanted, immediately, a good Junior. Utton Blyth, 21 High Street, Sutton, Surrey (12 miles from London Bridge or Victoria).

SWADLINCOTE.—Wanted, immediately, Junior Assistant for Light Retail trade; half-holiday, no Sunday duty; comfortable home. State salary required, age, experience, and other usual particulars, enclose photo if convenient, H. Walker, Chemist, Swadlincote, *viâ* Burton-on-Trent.

TORQUAY.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors) as Dispenser in first-class Pharmacy will shortly be required; applicants must not be under 24 years of age, have had good experience, and be well recommended; progressive salary to one desiring a permanency. Apply, Horton & Co., Torquay.

TRURO.—Smart Junior wanted; qualified preferred; indoors; easy hours; half-day holiday per week; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references, with photo (to be returned), to B. Carter, Pharmacist, 10 & 11 Lemon Street, Truro.

WIMBORNE.—Junior Assistant for a good-class Family business; indoors; only one kept. Apply, with all particulars, to F. S. Seymour, Chemist, The Square, Wimborne Minster.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wanted, indoor Assistant as Dispenser, qualified or unqualified. State age, height, references, when at liberty, salary required, and enclose photo, to "Chemist," 11 Queen Square.

WOODHALL SPA.—Qualified Assistant for Branch; married; house found. Apply, stating salary, and enclosing photo, to Carlton & Sons, Chemists, Horncastle.

WORCESTER.—Outdoor Assistant, for the Dispensing counter. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, The City Drug Stores, Worcester.

WORTHING.—Assistant Junior, in good-class trade; seaside. Send particulars, with references, to W. Aston, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 21 Montague Street, Worthing.

YORKSHIRE.—Wanted, shortly, a qualified Assistant, about 27, for a good-class Country business, with Gilbey's Agency. Please state age, height, married or single, salary required (outdoors), and all other particulars, to "Radix," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

A YOUNG, active Assistant, in or out door, wanted for good-class country business, near London; easy hours, no Sunday duty. Apply, with photo and all particulars, to Hayllar, Chemist, Hoddesdon, Herts.

ASSISTANT wanted. Apply, with usual particulars, to M. P. S., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

A SMART, active, and obliging Assistant, for Branch; must be a good Counterman, and able to Prescribe; state age and salary required (outdoors); send photo with usual particulars; applications not answered in three days respectfully declined. Oliver L. Jackson, Church Street Pharmacy, Blackpool.

A SMART Junior wanted at once (indoors preferred), Cash business, N.W. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, salary expected, &c., to Z., Davy Hill & Son, 64 Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E. Knowledge of Photographic trade an advantage.

CHEMIST.—Required, Assistant-Dispenser, for Store trade; must be duly qualified, aged under 25. Apply, by letter, stating full particulars of previous engagements, age, qualification, and salary required (outdoors, West-end), to "Chemist," Chas. Tayler & Co.'s Advertisement Offices, 154 to 157 Fleet Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY.—Business man wanted, as Manager (in or out doors); qualified for first-class modern Cash Pharmacy and Photographic trade, London, S.W.; liberal salary to suitable and reliable hand seeking permanency. Apply, stating fullest particulars, to S., Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

JOHN BARKER & CO. (LIM.), Kensington, W., require a qualified Dispenser; hours 8 to 7; 2 o'clock Saturdays; no Sunday duty.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 21, wanted at once, for modern Cash Pharmacy in fashionable N.W. suburb; preference given to a man possessing knowledge of the Photographic trade. Apply, stating full particulars of experience, age, height, salary, &c. (indoors), to H., care of Hodgkinson, Clark & Ward, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Retail Assistant; indoors; must have had first-class experience, and be qualified, with some knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, giving full particulars of age, experience, qualification, reference, and salary required, with photograph if possible, to Brady & Martin, 29 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MANAGING Assistant wanted, to reside on the premises; must write a good hand, and have had first-class West end experience; it would suit a married man without family; liberal terms and good prospects to an energetic man. Apply, 103/32, Office of this Paper.

PARKE'S DRUG STORES (LIM.) have vacancies for a Manager (qualified), smart Counterman, and Junior. Apply personally, or by letter, with photo and full particulars, at 151 High Street, Kensington, W.

QUALIFIED Assistant required at once; good prospects to suitable man; married preferred. Please give particulars of recent situations, also salary required, to the Secretary, Day's Metropolitan Drug Co. (Lim.), 80 Borough Road, S.E.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, immediately, for the Midlands; capable, energetic, and with several years' good references. State age, references, and salary required (outdoors), to Jesse Boot, Nottingham.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted this month; indoors; high-class Dispensing business. W. R. Hues, The Malvern Pharmacy, Great Malvern.

SMART Assistant required for quick Cash business, in London; salary and commission; references to bear investigation. Please give particulars of last three situations to the Secretary, Day's Metropolitan Drug Co. (Lim.), 80 Borough Road, S.E.

TOCHEMISTS.—Manager wanted for a Branch shop of a London company; no one need apply who is not competent and willing to manage the business as if it were his own. Address, A. Z., c/o Burbidge, Wilcox & Co., 62 Moorgate Street, E.C.

WANTED, Junior Assistant (indoors) for good-class country trade; half-day holiday weekly; time for study if required. W. Bishop, Powys-Land Pharmacy, Welshpool.

WANTED immediately, Junior Assistant; must have been accustomed to good-class Dispensing business. Address, with full particulars, to "Mentbol," H. Jackson & Sons, Brook's Alley, Liverpool.

WANTED, an outdoor Assistant, for a good-class Family business; hours 8 to 8; Wednesdays 1 o'clock. Full particulars and references, to "Chymist," c/o Barron Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, London.

WANTED, immediately, a good Junior or Improver; indoors; one who has been accustomed to good-class Agricultural business; abstainer preferred; no Sunday duty; good references indispensable; comfortable Christian home. 106/39, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, a gentleman capable of taking charge when required; experience in Photography required; also two Juniors; no Sunday duty; off on Thursday; character must bear investigation; references, with photo to be enclosed if possible to save time; state expe-

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

WANTED, smart, qualified man (single) to take charge of good-class business in the provinces; to live in; will give a good salary for a first-class man. Apply for particulars, with references and photo (which will be returned), give age, to "Bromide" (107/1), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant in a Light Retail and Dispensing business. Address, stating age, reference and salary required (indoors), "Cocaine," c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

YOUNG qualified man, to work up Teddington Branch; house provided; must be obliging and industrious; references must bear investigation; also Assistant, outdoors, about 24, for Kingston; personal interviews preferred. W. E. Clarke, Chemist, Kingston-on-Thames.

ANCOATS HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER.

WANTED, a duly qualified Chemist to act as Dispenser; salary at the rate of 35/- weekly. Address, stating age and experience, with copies of recent testimonials.

SAMUEL BARON, Secretary.

FARRINGDON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY, 17 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus.

WANTED, a Dispenser, salary £100 per annum. Candidates for the appointment, who must be Members or Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society, should forward their applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary, before May 2nd.

W. K. TAUNTON, Hon. Sec.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY AND EYE HOSPITAL.

DISPENSER wanted; non-resident; Minor qualification at least necessary; salary to commence at £125 per annum.

Applications, with not more than three recent testimonials, to be in the hands of the Secretary on or before April 27. The appointment will be made on May 4 and selected candidates will be required to attend before the Committee on that day at 2 o'clock P.M.

By Order,

Hartshill, Stoke-on Trent, April 12, 1899.

RALPH HORDLEY, Secretary and House Steward

WHOLESALE.

IN the Research, Analytical, and Manufacturing Laboratories of a prominent firm of Manufacturing Chemists are vacancies for well qualified gentlemen; candidates must furnish full particulars as to age, qualifications, and experience, and state salary required. Address, "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

JUNIOR Invoice Clerk wanted by London Wholesale and Export Druggists; good opening for one with previous experience. Apply, by letter, stating age, wages required, &c., to 108/22, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER wanted for Wholesale Druggists' Sundries Works; must thoroughly understand duties and open to invest £500 as security; cash under own control; references to solicitors and others. Address, P. B. P. (247/46) Office of this Paper.

MINERAL WATERS.—Wanted, a gentleman of good address, having first-class references, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the Mineral Water trade, and a good connection amongst Wholesale houses, to push a new speciality. Reply, by letter, stating previous experience. None need apply who do not fulfil the above conditions. G. A., c/o Walter Hill, 71 Southampton Row.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Assistant required, at once; must have experience in fitting Trusses, Belts, &c. Apply, by letter only, stating age, where now engaged, and salary required, to "Alpha," 246/29, Office of this Paper.

VACANCIES for Laboratory hands and Light Porters in a Manufacturing business. Address, with full particulars of age, experience, and wages expected, to "Lab," c/o Street & Co. 30 Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED an Assistant or Improver, who has had experience in a Manufacturing Chemical Laboratory and Wholesale. State age, salary required, and when at liberty, to 99/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Lozenge-maker; one who is thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of high-class floral cachous. 104/9, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for Provincial Laboratory, a qualified Chemist; must be accustomed to manufacture of up-to-date Pharmaceutical preparations. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "Salol" (247/51), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in the Warehouse of a Manufacturing Chemist, a young man as a Packer. Reply by letter, stating age, experience, and wages required, to B. E. J. (248/7), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man, with knowledge of Sundries, to check orders for packers; wages 25s. Full particulars to A. H. (106/28), Office of this Paper.

YOUTH, for Warehouse; one with some knowledge of Sundry trade preferred. Apply, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Hockin, New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

JUNIOR or Improver; 20; 4½ years' experience. 4 Clifton Road, Birkenhead.

QUALIFIED Assistant or Manager; 30; married 108/13, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 27; outdoors; qualified; references. W. B., 28 Clarkson Street, Ipswich.

AS Surgeon's Dispenser; whole or part time; or care of Retail. G. 31

EVENINGS or part-time; disengaged; London experience. 106/35, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged until 27th inst. G., 54 Callcott Road, Brondesbury, London.

JUNIOR: 22; 5½ years' experience; good references. Banks, 22 Market Place, Loughborough.

DISENGAGED Saturdays and Sundays or evenings. Apply, "Locum," 47 Trinity Square, S.E.

PART-TIME: in London; Minor Student. Apply, French, Sunnyside, Stoilton Coventry.

JUNIOR; unqualified; 21; Leeds, Manchester, preferred. Livesey, 173 Cardigan Road, Leeds.

ASSISTANT, qualified; aged 24; outdoors preferred. G. F., Regent Pharmacy, Hoole, Chester.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; experienced; disengaged. H. G. H., 76 Lawrence Avenue, Ilford.

ASSISTANT-MANAGER; 23; smart; 12 years' experience. 31 Market Street, Huddersfield.

MINOR; 23; good references; South Coast preferred. Andrews, 18 Edgar Road, Winchester.

LOCUM; qualified; highest references; 24; disengaged. Alex. Bate, Sutton, Warrington, Cheshire.

PART-TIME: morning or evening; Dispensing preferred. Hinks, 43 Finchley Road, Kennington.

PART-TIME; London; Dispensing preferred. F. G. Glasscock, South Street, Bishop's Stortford.

JUNIOR: 22; experienced; part-time; London; indoors. Ransford, 1 Park Street, Regent's Park, N.W.

AS Assistant: unqualified; disengaged; experienced. "Nomen," 18 Henwood Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

ASSISTANT: 21; 5½ years' experience; Photography; London preferred. 104/32, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; 26; 10 years' experience; references. K., 15 Beckenham Road, Nottingham.

LOCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager; 2 years' reference. Jelley, 27 College Road, Kensal Rise, London

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged; Extractor. A., 11 The Limes, Osborne Road Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

PART-TIME: 22; in or out doors; London; good references. "Cymro" (106/3), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER: best experience; 40; married; qualified; tall. "Statim," 39 St. Mary's Road, Hastings.

MINOR Student requires situation for 6 weeks, immediately. "Chemicus," 134 Loughborough Park S.W.

MANAGEMENT, Branch, Locum, or permanency; qualified; aged 50; disengaged. Key, Monmouth.

JUNIOR: 21½; 5 ft. 10 in.; good experience; disengaged now; London preferred 105/25, Office of this Paper.

AS Dispenser to Doctor or Chemist; Hall certificate; morning or evening. H., 33 Cromwell Road, Bristol.

PART-TIME or Locum: Minor and Hall exams; good Prescriber and Extractor. 104/4, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME: with Chemist or Surgeon; 25; Midlands preferred. Apply, W. M. C., 53 Victoria Street, Douglas.

IMPROVER: 19; good-class Dispensing business; good references. "Statim," 38 Estcourt Road, Fulham, London.

MANAGER or Senior; 32; qualified; good references; outdoors; London. L. J. (107/10), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR seeks situation in City; 21½; 6 years' experience; unqualified; outdoors. F. B., 18 St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W.

ASSISTANT requires Locum-work June and July; young and business-like. M. O. (104/6), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 21; 5½ years', including London, experience; outdoors and London preferred. W. P., 732 Old Kent Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 23; in first-class Dispensing and Retail business; good experience. Paterson, 224 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

SURGEON-DENTIST, Chemist, registered, married, desires Branch managership. "Dental" (107/3), Office of this Paper.

COUNTERMAN; unqualified; Store trade; aged 32; good London experience. A., 57b New King's Road, Fulham, S.W.

DISENGAGED; Assistant; 24; tall; Store and Photographic experience; outdoors. "Rhei" (105/21), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified man open to temporary engagement; disengaged 25th inst.; excellent references 101/30, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; Locum; time to fill up Monday, Friday, Saturday; qualified. Duncan, 13 Vine Road, Vicarage Lane, Stratford.

TEMPORARY employment wanted, by Minor student; disengaged; Manchester district. J. K., 29 Churchwall Gate, Macclesfield.

BRANCH Manager or Locum; aged 30; married; best references; thoroughly experienced. "Zox" (108/9), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; aged 20; height 5 ft. 3 in.; disengaged; knowledge of Post-office; London preferred. Green, 21 William Street, Stratford, E.

JUNIOR: 23. 6 years knowledge of Mechanical Dentistry; disengaged May 7th; outdoors. Cropley, 19 Silver Street, Newport Pagnell.

AS Manager; thoroughly experienced and steady; aged 40; married, no family. "Chemicus," 2 Albemarle Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.

MANAGER; 49; disengaged; qualified; large all-round experience; good Prescriber, Extractor, &c. W., 42 King Square, Goswell Road,

LOCUM; qualified; highest references and experience; seaside preferred; disengaged end of month. "Radix" (104/39), Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE Assistant; 24½; tall; 10 years' experience, including 2½ years' West-end; unqualified. "Verax" (104/17), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (Branch); Prescriber, Extractor, Photography; Store experience; married; qualified; disengaged 108/26, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or permanency; 42; disengaged 25th; reliable and experienced; highest references. "Extractor," 24 Galveston Road, East Putney.

COUNTERMAN; tactful, industrious, and gentlemanly; indoors; short hours; London; not immediate. E. C. O. (104/5), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (23); 5 ft. 5 in.; unqualified; disengaged May 7th; London or suburbs preferred. Address "Apenta," Fulbeck House, New Barnet, N.

WANTED, situation as Manager to Branch; Prescriber, Extractor; highest references; aged 29; married. Apply, "May," Whitwick, Leicester.

UNQUALIFIED; Manager small Branch; married; aged 35; good all-round experience; Extractor. "Chemist," 17 Chippenham Road, W.

JUNIOR Assistant (disengaged, aged 21) in a good-class Dispensing and Retail Family business. Palmer, Hale Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.

MANAGER or Assistant; outdoors; 30; married; good all-round experience; highest references. "Particulars," 5 Anselm Road, Fulham, S.W.

JUNIOR or Dispenser; 8 years' London experience; good references; aged 23; unqualified; seaside or country. X., 3 Lavender Lock, Surrey Docks, S.E.

AS Assistant or Manager of small Branch; 10 years' experience; excellent references; height 5 ft. 6 in.; disengaged. "Ferri" (105/24), Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Part-time wanted; Minor student; S.E. preferred; 6 years' experience; disengaged in May. Thirde, 12 Rendezvous Street, Folkestone.

MANAGER; 42; 5 ft. 8 in.; single; qualified; thorough all-round experience; shortly disengaged. "Chemist," 12 Copinger Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

RELIABLE Assistant; 32; excellent references; disengaged in week; London or large town; two hours for study. X., 23 St. George's Road, Peckham, London.

SEASIDE; Liverpool district preferred; high-class Dispensing; season or otherwise; 24; gentlemanly appearance. "Phenazonum" (101/25) Office of this Paper.

IRISH Pharmaceutical Chemist seeks engagement, Dispenser to Doctor; London preferred; long experience; highest references. J. Suche, 2 Glentworth Street, Limerick.

DISENGAGED; quick Dispenser; qualified; Manager, Surgeon's Bookkeeper, or Hospital; personal interview; married. "Apenta," 3 Keswick Terrace, Earlsfield, S.W.

MANAGER, Dispenser, or Assistant; Extractor; thoroughly competent; can introduce Dentistry; aged 30; married. "Chemist," 82 St. Mary's Road, Peckham, London.

PARTNERSHIP (Junior) or Management required; London, W. preferred; outdoors; married; 20 years' first-class experience. Reply to X. (99/11), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (Locum) or position of trust; Chemist and Dentist; 30 years' good experience; abstainer; married; first-class references; disengaged. Turner, 71 Sussex Road, Holloway, N.

BRANCH Manager, or similar position of trust; good Prescriber, Dispenser, and Counterman; 29; excellent references; Midlands preferred. Johnston, Mulberry Terrace, Hadley, Salop.

QUALIFIED desires engagement in good modern business; outdoors; S.E. or S.W.; interview next week if desired; excellent references; disengaged. F. H. J., 5 Deerbrook Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

YOUNG French Pharmacien, Graduate de Pharmacie of Paris, wishing to learn English, desires a situation in an Anglo-French pharmacy, he would place his services entirely at the disposal of his employers, either as Chemist or as Assistant; moderate salary only expected. 88/23, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

JUNIOR Clerk; 17; 2½ years' good reference. Sanders, 107 Baddow Road, Chelmsford.

MEDICAL man wishes to represent Drug house. "Digitalis," 38 Duke Street, Kettering.

JUNIOR; 19; Dry Counter or otherwise. X. Y., 6 Whittington Terrace, Wingfield Street, Peckham, S.E.

GENTLEMAN (33) desires engagement as Manager of Wholesale warehouse; 7 years' experience. 101/33, Office of this Paper.

PACKER (young) seeks employment in Drug Warehouse; 10 years' experience. M., 9 Chilton Street, Bethnal Green Road, London.

TABLET - COMPRESSOR.—Practical, up-to-date Chemist, thoroughly conversant with latest methods and machinery, desires engagement. 106/24, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER seeks position in Wholesale warehouse as Manager of a department; first-class London experience and reference. "Salol," 3 Salisbury Cottages, Arcola Street, Stoke Newington, N.

FOREIGNER, of Chemist and Druggist line, who has had long practical experience in the management of an important manufactory of Essential Oils, and who thoroughly understands the newest methods of extraction and distillation of Essential Oils under reduced pressure; also preparation of Concentrated Soluble Essential Oils and the manufacture of Mustard Oil by an artificial process, on a large scale, is open for an engagement as Assistant or Manager. 80/27, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (Country), disengaged; large connection among Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, &c.; has covered greater part of United Kingdom. M. R., c/o Leonard Courtney, 185½ Aldersgate Street, City, E.C.

ANALYST, Phil. Doc. (German), 29 years old, two years Assistant in an important technical school as Chemical Demonstrator, and who has also had practical experience in works, wishes to change; Aniline Colours or Tar Products preferred; first-class references. Apply, X. Weston, Change Alley, Sheffield.

SURGEON'S Wholesale.—Advertiser, thoroughly experienced in every branch of a wholesale house supplying Surgeons, desires Agency for a first-class Provincial House, or would invest with view to a Partnership in a well-established Wholesale business; highest references. Address, "Surgeons" (102/17), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, 980 6-oz. bottles of Petrolia for the hair; 196 4-oz.; 296 2-oz., in original packages; no reasonable offer refused to clear. Address, 247/2 Office of this Paper.

EVERY CHEMIST should read "Eight Important Points in Relation to the proposed Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899." Send three stamps for copy (post free) to Messrs. Gilbert & Rivington (Lim.), St. John's House, Clerkenwell, E.C.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899—Every Chemist should read "How Adulterators Escape Scot Free." Brief, but to point. Send three stamps for copy (post free) to Messrs. Gilbert & Rivington (Lim.), St. John's House, Clerkenwell, E.C.

DAISY (LIMITED), Leeds, will be happy to advertise (at reasonable rates) in Chemists' Lists, &c., &c.

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SULPHUR TABLETS, large, small, or lozenge shape, ½ cwt. at 34*s.*, 32*s.* cwt., 2 cwt. at 31*s.*; send 3*s.* 3*d.* for 7-lb. box, or 6*s.* for 14 lbs., post free. Blaud's Pills, 100 gross at 2*d.*, 500 gross at 1¾*d.*, 1,000 gross at 1½*d.*; in 1-gross lever-lid tins, handsomely labelled, at 30*s.* gross; samples free. Hope & Co., 462 Holloway Road, N.

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SHOP-FITTINGS.—Complete wall-fittings, counters, dispensing-screens, counter-cases, desks and perfume-cases, drug-drawers, glass wall-cases, &c.; owing to extensive building alterations great reductions are being made in every department. Philip Josephs & Son, 54 Old Street, London, E.C.

APOLOGY.

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WE, Messrs. JOHN PARKES & CO., of PRIORY WORKS, WARWICK, beg to apologise to Messrs. SCRUBB & CO., of Guildford Street, Lambeth, S.E., the Owners and Manufacturers of the aboved-named AMMONIA, for infringing on their Copyrights and Trade-marks in having prepared and sold a preparation with a similar Name, Label, and Get-up as that sold by Messrs. SCRUBB & CO., and which was calculated to mislead the public into the belief that they were purchasing SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA, and we undertake not to offend again in a similar manner.

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MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

WANTED, a Room at a Chemist's in the suburbs or within 40 miles of London, where there is an opening for a Dentist to visit 1 or 2 days a week. Reply, "Zero" (103/26), Office of this Paper.

100% PROFIT ensured by selling Ouric Wafers, the absolutely safe and certain cure for Headache, Toothache, and Neuralgia. Striking window show, with mechanical attraction, for one dozen order (9s.) P.A.T.A., at face value. A really sound Chemists' line, giving the utmost satisfaction to Chemists and their customers. Write for particulars to The Ouric Co., Leadenhall House, London, E.C.

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APPARATUS.

Becker balance, cost 70s., little used; what cash offers? Goodess, Chemist, Leicester.

Pill-machine, mahogany and brass, 5-gr., cuts 24, marble slab, only used 2 or 3 times, cost 26s., will take 20s., carriage paid; also tablet-machine, practically new, cost 50s., will take 40s. Stewart, Chemist, Charing Cross, Birkenhead.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Beesley's "3,000 Prescriptions," "General Receipt-book," and "Pocket Formulary," complete, half-price, 3 vols., 9s. Richardson, 13 Shrewsbury Road, Oxton, Cheshire.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

1-lb. coppers essence of lemon, 2s. 3d.; 50-oz. quinæ sulph., 1s. 6d. oz. Ounliffe, 558 Great Cheetham Street, Manchester.

25-oz. tin quin. sulph. (W. L. & U.); 1 oz. cocaine hydrochl. (A. & H.); what offers? Williams, Balance Street, Uttoxeter.

FORMULÆ.

Dentaline-essence for preserving, cleaning, and whitening the teeth, removing tartar-film, imparting an agreeable freshness to the mouth, promoting a healthy action with brightness of colour to the gums; with directions, 2s. 6d. Alldridge, 11 Esher Street, Westminster, S.W.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Premier ¼-plate camera, hand or stand, magnifier, tripod, complete, £9. Hulme, 46 Chapel Street, Blackpool.

½-plate camera, rectilinear lens, 3 double backs, time and instantaneous shutter, tripod, &c., cash £2 5s.; almost new. J. Pick, Sheffield Road, Barnsley.

Splendid lecture-outfit, lantern, gas-apparatus, 4-wick lamp, coloured slides, screen with stand, complete; what offers? cost £20 last autumn. White, 21 White Hart Street, High Wycombe.

Optician's trial-case; 25 pairs cx. sph.; 25 pairs cc. sph.; 20 single cyls. cx.; 20 single cyls. cc.; 10 coloured glasses and discs; double-graduated trial-frame, unmounted: offers in cash, or would take Barclay's pressure-percolator. Curtis, Gunnersbury, London.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Chapman's foot-rot, 1s. 6d. size, 9s. doz., carriage paid. Rudd, Westgate, Ripon.

What offers?—2 5/12 doz. Maypole soap, assorted colours, good condition. Particulars, George, Chemist, Crookes, Sheffield.

Dr. Williams' pink pills, 36 doz., unopened, 23s. 8d. per doz., post free; cash with order. Harries' Drug Stores, Milford Haven.

Jakson's Mitcham lavender-water, 9 doz. 1s., 8s. doz; Ovaline soap, 26 6d., 18 4d., half-price; whole or part. 104/20, Office of this Paper.

9 doz. and 10 Hay's frumentine (clean); 2 doz. pint tins Battle's disinfectant; 2½ doz. Powell's plate-polishing cream; what offers? 99/32, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

A handsome 20-in. globe-lamp for sale, ruby glass, richly gilded, perfectly new, with bracket complete, £3 10s., worth nearly double. Humphrey, 121 Charing Cross Road, London.

Two plate-glass show-stands, similar style to fig. 4 Maw's catalogue, size of plates 24 in. by 16 in., 20 in. by 12 in., 16 in. by 8 in., height 36 in.; stems want rebronzing only; no reasonable offer refused. Clifton & Dawson, Derby.

Shop-drawers, 6½ ft., 45s.; 36-in. specie-jar, Maw, fig. 1, 50s.; 1-gall. pear carboy, 4s. 6d.; 4-gall. ditto, cut-stopper and stand, 13s.; 6-gall. cylindrical carboy, cut-stopper and stand, 15s.; desk with mirror-front, 30s.; doors for window-enclosure. 7 Church Hill, Walthamstow.

Surplus stock, cheap for cash.—1 doz. 60-secs. clinicals, in metal cases, 11s. 9d.; 3 2-quart Riverside hot-water bottles, 9s. 9d.; 2 3-quart ditto, 7s. 9d.; 2 4-quart ditto, 9s.; 20 1s. cardboard packets, containing 7 2d. shampoo-powders, nicely perfumed, 7s. 3d. lot; 28 lbs. linseed, liq. chlor. lozenges, 16s. 6d. Moody, 2 Imperial Arcade, Birmingham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three male, 1 female rubber urinals, good condition; approval; what offers, goods or cash? Griffith, Leamington.

WANTED.

"Chemist and Druggist," April 8, 1899. S. B., Office of this Paper.

Small chemical balance, cheap. Homer, 158 Broad Street, Birmingham.

One Enterprise drug-mill, good condition, size 4, for cash. Talbot, Salisbury.

Brackets, pair of iron, for 3½-gall. carboys. Guthrie, Chemist, Bonnington, Edinburgh.

Old electric lamps and scrap platinum. P. Rowsell, 9 Derwent Grove, East Dulwich, London.

A hand powder-mixing machine, to close, and hold about 28 lbs. "Chemist," 28 Duncan Street, Leeds.

½-gall. tincture-press, cheap. Full particulars to J. G. Harrison, Chemist, 38 Hylton Road, Millfield, Sunderland.

Dental-forceps, set, Druitt's or similar pattern, good condition, on approval. "Chemist," Danesbury, Attleborough Road, Nuneaton.

A second-hand vacuum-pan, about 30 gallons capacity. Please state particulars, including price, to E. F. L., 9 Church Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

Acetylene gas.—A small plant to produce acetylene gas, 10 lights; also small cachet-machine (Maw's). W. J. Healy, M.P.S., Pharmacist, Kilmallock.

Loan of a showcase for oils, for space 8 ft. by 6 ft.; also showcase 4 ft. by 3 ft.; state best terms. Replies to "Showcase" (100/27), Office of this Paper.

Two small show-bottles, about 3 or 5 gals.; 2 doz. 2-lb. W.M. shop-rounds; and ½ doz. 3-lb. blue ointment jars. Apply, lowest price, W. J. Healy, M.P.S., Pharmacist, Kilmallock.

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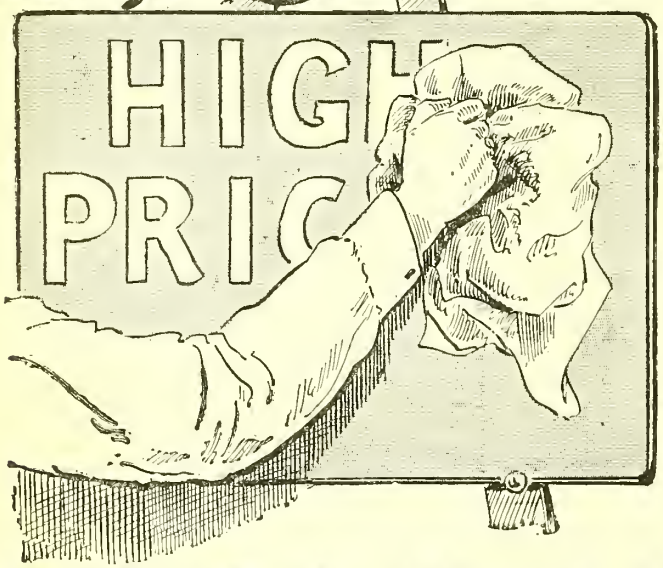

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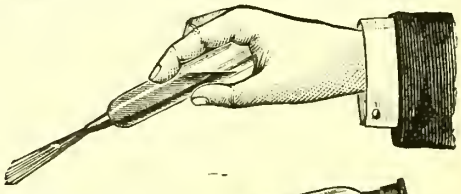

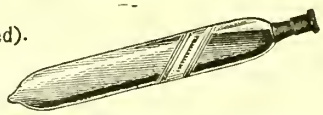

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See references in the Winter Number of The Chemist and Druggist, January 28th, to the Editorial Notices in
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Denoual, Jules, & Co.	39
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.	39
Edwards, W., & Son	42
Ellison, F. E., & Co.	17
Essential Oil Importers and Exporters (Lim.)	4
Ewen & Son	11
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Fabrik Fortuna Hæmatogen	42
Fairchild Bros. & Foster	38
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Formalin Hygienic Co. (Lim.)	51
Frame Food Co. (Lim.)	28
French Hygienic Society	51
Fry, J. S., & Sons (Lim.)	30
Gillespie, F., & Co.	28
Glasgow Infirmary (Medical School)	12
Glasgow School (J. Lothian)	15
Glover, C. H., & Co.	30
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.	28
Greeff & Co.	4
Harvey, S. (Lim.)	10
Hawksley, T.	22
Hearn (Lim.)	49
Hebden, W. C.	52
Hertz & Collingwood	*Text* 636
Hoffmann, F., La Roche & Co.	38
Holloway's Wine Co. (Lim.)	22
Horlick & Co. (Lim.)	*Text* 635
Hydroxene Co., The	5
Idris & Co. (Lim.)	14
Imperial College of Pharmacy	13
Ingram & Royle (Lim.)	19
Isaacs, I., & Co.	54
Itsem Household Dye Co.	48
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin	3
Jewsbury & Brown	11
Johnson & Hooper	54
Jones & Co.	32
Kahnemann & Kranse	39
Kent, G. B., & Sons	10
Killett's Chemical Co.	54
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Kronthal Co. (Lim.)	35
Lambert & Co.	45
Lamson Paragon Check-book Co. (Lim.)	17
Lawrence, L.	14
Leeds College of Pharmacy	13
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Liverpool School of Pharmacy	12
Lofthouse & Saltmer	38
London College of Pharmacy	12
Lynch & Co. (Lim.)	6
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Mason, C. E., & Co.	5
Mather, W. (Lim.)	45
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Maw, S., Son & Thompson	30, 55
May & Baker (Lim.)	*Cover*
May, Roberts & Co.	*Cover*
Meggitt & Sons (Lim.)	50
Metropolitan College of Pharmacy	13
Millar, A., & Co. (Lim.)	18
Moller, P.	*Text* 636
Mumford, G. S.	*Text* 635
Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Cure	31
National Dental Hospital	12
Nelson, Dale & Co.	*Text* 635
Newball & Mason	19
Nicolay & Co.	39
Ollapearl Co.	11
Parnall & Sons (Lim.)	17
Pastorelli & Rapkin	14
Pavia, Felix	49
Peake, Allen & Co.	42
Peterson, M., & Co.	49
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Queensborough College of Pharmacy	13
Ransom & Sons	4
Reudell, W. J.	46
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Robinson, B.	24
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Rothschild & Baker	28
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Scott's, Dr., Pills	36
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Shaw, J. F., & Co.	14
Shirley Bros.	10
Silverlock, H.	16
Smith, J. H.	50, 55
Smith, S., & Co. (Lim.)	20
Smith's Advertising Agency	16
Snowdon, Sons & Co. (Lim.)	50
Sozio & Andrioli	5
Spencer & Son	48
Spurway et Cie.	5
Squire & Sons	12
Stern Bros.	30
Strong, Christy	55
Sutton, O., & Co.	11
Symonds & Co. (Lim.)	24
Thielley, E. H.	48
Thomas & Co.	49
Thornton-Pickard Co. (Lim.)	48
Timpson, J., & Co.	43
Tomlinson & Hayward	*Text* 636
Tower Tea (Lim.)	27
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Tyrer, T., & Co. (Lim.)	38
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CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear in the preceding Index are published in one of the other Issues of this month.

ACID (ACETIC)
Beaufoy & Co.

ADVERTISING SPECIALITIES
Corsan, J. R.
Sharland & Co.
Smith's Advertising Agency

AERATED & MINERAL
Apollinaris Co.
Barnett & Foster
Burrows, W & J.
Chemists' Aerated Mineral Waters Association, Lim.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Mills & Son (Ruthin)
Idris & Co., Lim.
Ingram & Royle, Lim.
Jewsbury & Brown
Kronthal Water Co., Lim.
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Moore & Co.
Rosbach Springs, Lim.
Salutaris Water Co.
Smith, W. E., & Co.
Vitæ-Ore Co., Lim.
Whitwill, Mark, Son & Judge

AERATED PLANT
(See SYPHONS and ESSENCES)
Barnett & Foster
Bertie-Smith & Co.
Tyler, Hayward & Co.

AGENCIES ABROAD
Abid, A., & Co.
Byrne, F. J.
Jones, B. Owen, & Co., Lim.
Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.
Lennon, G. B., & Co. (N.Z.)
Peake, Allen & Co.
Smart & Copley
Smith & Sons
Smyth, A., & Cie. (Paris Exhibition)
Taylor & Colledge

APPARATUS
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Berend, O., & Co.
Brewster, Smith & Co.
Müller, C. E., & Co.
Peroni, A.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Woolley, J. Sons & Co.

AMMONIA
May & Baker, Lim.
Scrubb & Co.
White, A., & Sons

ANNATTO
Crawshaw, E., & Co.

BATH SALTS
Tidman & Son, Lim. (Sea Salt)

BEESWAX
Bowdlear, W. H., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Leonhard, T.
Lüneburger Wachsbleiche

BICARB. SODA
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

BISMUTH PREP.
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Son

BOOKS, &c.
Churchill, J. & A.
Muter's, Dr., Anal. Chem.
Squire's "Companion"

BOTTLES, POTS, &c.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barnett & Foster
Barrett, R. H.
Breffits, Lim
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Hearns, Lim.
Isaacs & Co
Johnson & Jorgensen
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Poths, H., & Co.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim
Toogood, W
York Glass Co., Lim.
Youldon, E

BUTTER COLOUR, &c.
Allison, Johnson & Foster, Lim.
Crawshaw, E., & Co.

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Glover, C. H., & Co.
Kent, G. B., & Son
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim. (Tin)
Robinson & Sons
Tinplate Decorating Co.

BRUSHES
Addis, R., & Son
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kent, G. B., & Sons
Wimpory, E.

BUNSEN BURNERS
Berend & Co.

CACHETS
Christy, T., & Co
Cooper & Co.
Sangers, J., & Son

CACHOUS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Carmichael, M. W.
Denoual, J.
Jackson, T.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CAMPHOR
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

CAPSULES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Denoual, Jules
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferber, R., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CARBOLIC ACID
Calvert & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

CARBONIC ACID GAS
Carbonic Acid Gas Co.

CARRIER TRICYCLES
Singer Cycle Co., Lim.

CASCARA SAGRADA
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufacturing Co., Lim.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Parke, Davis & Co.

CASTOR OIL
Hull Oil Mfg Co., Lim.
Love, H. F., & Co.
United British Castor Oil Co., Lim.

CHALK, PRECIP.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

CHECK TILLS
British Machine Co., Lim.
O'Brien, T.
Paragon Check Books

CHEMICALS
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall Backhouse & Co.
Howards & Sons (Pharm.)
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Love, H. F., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Scottish Acid & Alkali Co., Ld.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Typke & King
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Voss, Walter, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Son

CHLORODYNE
Davenport (Browne's)

CHEST PROTECTORS
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CHLORIDE OF LIME
Hebden, W. C.
Steele, J. C. & Co.

CHLOROFORM
Duncan, Flockhart & Co
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

COCAINE-HYDRO.
Howards & Sons

COCA WINE
Burrough, J.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
French Hygienic Society
Holloway Wine Co., Lim.
Stephen Smith & Co., Lim. (Hall's)
Wilcox & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COCOA & CHOCOLATE
Cadbury Bros.
Fry & Sons
Van Houten
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Kemp & Son
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Moller, Peter
Randall & Son
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Spratt's Patent (Dog Cake)
Scott's Emulsion
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Stevenson, H. E., & Co
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
Christy, T., & Co.
Marshalls Lim.
Vigc, Jules, et Cie.

COMP. MEDICINES
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

CONCENT. LIQUORS
Bales Bros. & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Robinson B.

CONFECTIONERY
Dunhill & Co.
Gibson & Sons
Gneat, T., & Co.
Hillabys, Lim.

CORKS
Ayrton & Saunders
Cork Co., Lim.
Ellis, W., & Co.
Ringrose & Cohb

CORN CURES
Gardner, C. | Potter & Clarke
Solport Bros.

CRUSHED LINSEED
Mumford, G. S.
Nell, R. & J.

DENTIFRICES, &c.
Beecham, T.
Beetham, T., & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Ollapearl Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DENTISTRY
Barker F. H.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Macdonalds, Lim.
Spencer & Son

DISINFECTANTS
Allison, Johnson & Foster, Lim.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chinosol Hygienic Co., Lim.
Duseek Bros.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Formalin Hygienic Co., Lim.
Hebden, W. C.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Kühn, B. (Chinosol Fresochine)
Meckey, Mackey & Co.
Major & Co. Lim.
May & Baker Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Steele, J. C., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
United Alkali Co., Lim.

DOG MEDICINES, &c.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Naldire's Dog Soap
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRS.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Benjamin, H. S.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burge, Warren & Ridley
Cooper, V. M.
Dailley & Wilkinson
Dent, C. S., & Co.
Edgar's Croup Lotion, Lim.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Gillespie & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kay Bros., Lim.
"Leaf" Brand Hat Revlver
Lorimer & Moyes
Marshalls, Lim.
Maw, S. Son, & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Perozone Co., Lim.
Quelch, H. C.
Roberts & Sheppey
Sanger & Sons | Schutze & Co.
Smith, John H., & Co.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Tidmer & Son | Toogood, W.
Wood, Vincent
Woolf, E.

DRUG GRINDERS
Allen, S., & Sons
Nell, R. & J., & Co., Lim.

DRUGS
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Love, H. F. & Co
Nell, R. & J., & Co., Lim. (and Spices)
Oppenheimer, son & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyley's, Lim

DYES
Crewshaw, E., & Co.
Heem Houebe'd Dye Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M
Sainsbury, S.
Van Oppen & Co

EMBROCATION
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Hervey & Co
Post, A. M. Lim
Sanitas Co. Lim

ENEMAS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co
Lynch & Co. Lim.
Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Lim.

ESSENCES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Barnett & Foster
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Deighton & Smith
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
May & Baker, Lim
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Allen, S., & Sons
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Essential Oil Importers and Exporters, Lim
Evans, Sons & Co.
Jekson, J., & Co.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin
London Essence Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Sechsse, E., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sozio & Andricli
Spurway & Cie.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Treatt, R. C. | Warrick Bros.
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS OIL
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharland & Co.
Tasmenian Eucalyptus Oil Co

EXTRACT MEAT
Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.
Beeuloy & Co.
Liebig Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evers, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACTS, SOLID
Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son

EXTRACTS VEGTBLE.
Fromms Extract Co.

FEEDING BOTTLES
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Hovenden & Sons
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Youldon, E.

FILTERS
Berkfeld Filter Co., Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.

FLY CATCHERS
Alebastine Co. (British), Lim.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marsbells, Lim.
Mether, W., Lim.
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Barnes, F., & Co.
Benger's Food
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. | Brand & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Coombs Flour Co., Lim.
Frame Food Co.
Fromms Extract Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Liebig Co
Mellin's Food
Milk Wine Co., Lim.
Nestlé H
Savory & Moore
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

FOOD (for Plants)
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.

GELATINES
Meggett, Saml., & Sons, Lim.

GLUE
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Brauer, A

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A. & Sons
Evans, Gadd & Co
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GLYCERINE
Fink & Co.
Haller, G., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

HAIR PREP.
Alexandre (Shadeine)
Brooks, Tom
Chesebrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
Hopgood's Hair Cream
Thiellay, E. H.

HERB BEER EXTS.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Epps, J., & Co.
Leath & Ross
Munyon's Remedies
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

INHALERS
Krone & Sesemann
Lynch & Co., Lim
Munyon's H. H. R. Co.

INSECTICIDES
Bleasdale, Lim.
Fleming's Oil & Chemical Co. Lim.
Jackson, T.
Tunbridge & Wright

LAVENDER WATER
Jakson, J., & Co.
Sainsbury, S.

LEMON PEEL, &c.
Southwell, C., & Co.

LIME JUICE, &c.
Idris & Co., Lim.

LINT
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Wood, Vincent

LIQUORICE
Dunhill & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood ("Solazzi")
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini)
Hillabys, J
Jeancard, Gazan & Donmin

LIQUORS
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

LOOFAHS
Solport Bros.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Denoual, J.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, T., & Co., Lim.
Jackson, T.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

LUNG PRESERVERS
Zimmer & Co.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Lim.
Bera, G.
Fox, Fultz & Co.
Gardner, W., & Sons
Hatrick, J. L., & Co., Lim.
Melin, C.
Newman, W. | Pindar, J. W.
Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, Lim.

MAGNESIA
American Magnesia Co.
Bishop, A., & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Lloyd, T. Howerd, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Distilleries Co., Lim.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Parke, Davis & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ld.
Reimes & Co.
Raimee, Clark & Co.
Robinson & Co.

MARKING INKS
John Bond's Crystal Palace

MEDICINE CHESTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MERCURIALS
Howards & Sons
May & Baker Lim.
Tyrer T. & Co. Lim.

METH SPIRIT &c.
Boord & Son | Burroogh, J.
Jones & Co | Phillips, G., & Co

MICROSCOPES
Lerton, F., & Co
Ross, Lim

MILK
Hawkesley, T. (Sterilizer)
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)
Lumley, L., & Co. (Sterilised)

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H. & Co.

OILS, VARNISHES
Calvert Bros. & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.
Stern Bros. (White.)

OINTMENT BASES, &c.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Cooper & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Thierry, A.

OXIDE OF ZINC
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PALATINOIDS
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.

PATENT AGENTS
Barker, Reginald W.
Chapman, J. C., & Co.

PATENT MEDCNS, &c.
Anglo-American Drug Co., Ld
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Benedictine Salve
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Daisy" Headache Powders
Edwards & Son
Evans, Leecber & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fenning (Powdere)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Gny's Tonic
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lageman, C.
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Nicolay & Co.
Post, A. M., Lim.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Richards, J. M.
Thierry, A. (Balsam and Ointment)
Vogeler, Chas. A., Co.

PEPPERMINT OILS
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Jekson, J., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
Stevenson & Howell

PEPSIN &c.
Armour & Co
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Cerebos Limited (Pepsalia)
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Newbery, F., & Sons (Inglnvin)
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, Lim.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.
Brooke, Tom
Burgoyne, Burbidgee & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Carmichael, M. W.
Chesebrough Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Farina, J. M.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Gillespie, F., & Co.
Grecff, R. W., & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Jakson, J., & Co. | Lanoline
London Essence Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Newbery F., & Sons (Berdoes)
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Potter & Clarke (Sachets)
Roberts & Sheppey
Sainsbury, S.
Sanger, J., & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co. [Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery
Sinclair, Jas., & Son
Tidmen & Son | Treatt, R. C.
Van Oppen & Co.
Vigo, Julee, & Co., Lim.
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Wright, Layman & Umney

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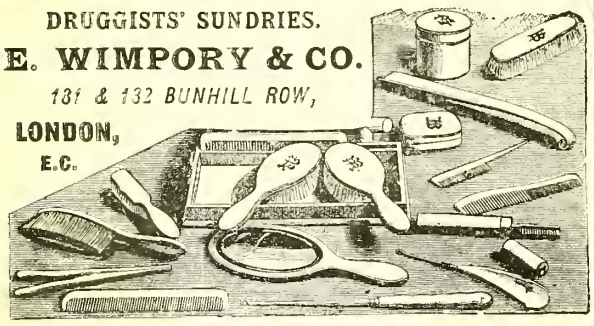

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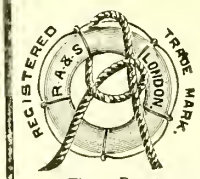

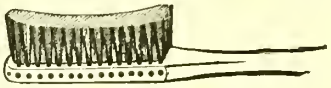

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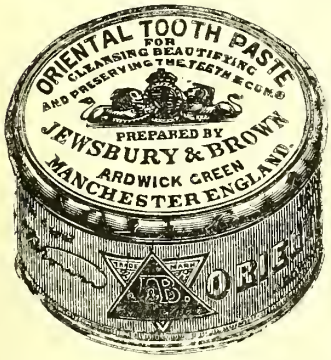

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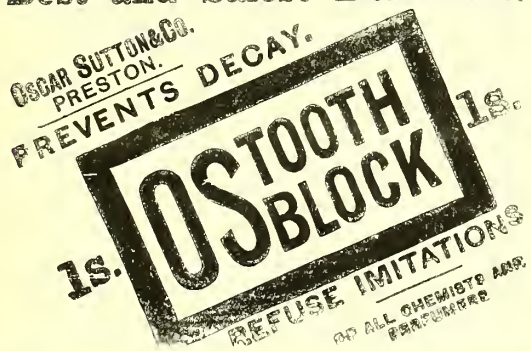

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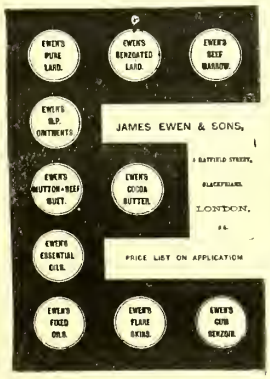

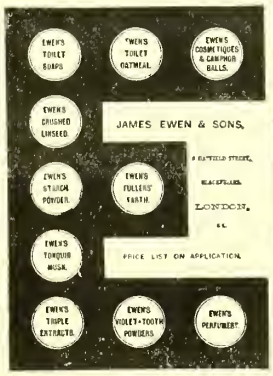

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TRINITY SQUARE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. G. S. V. WILLS begs to inform his friends, present and past Students, that he has purchased the College Buildings, Goodwill, and Mr. H. WOOTTON'S interest in the firm of WILLS & WOOTTON from June 30th of the present year, when the partnership will be dissolved.

The College will, therefore, be carried on as usual after that date by Mr. WILLS, assisted by a Staff of three Professors.

The whole of the Practical work will be under his direction and supervision, in which he will be assisted by two Qualified Demonstrators.

Many alterations and improvements will be made for the comfort and convenience of the Students, and all Modern Apparatus and Appliances will be introduced.

The year will be divided into Three Sessions:—September 1st to December 31st; January to April 10th; April to July 20th.

FEES.—One Session, £10 10s.; Two Sessions, £16 16s. There will be no extras of any kind.

Students desirous of presenting themselves for the MINOR EXAMINATION in October are advised to enter College for the extra Special Short Course, which will commence this year on

Wednesday, August 2nd. Fee, £8 8s.

During the month of August the whole of the time will be devoted to Practical Chemistry, Practical Pharmacy, and Practical Botany. From September 1st until the October Examination, Special Tutorial Classes will be held on all the subjects.

The Complete Course of Lectures and Classes for the JANUARY EXAMINATION will be commenced on

Friday, September 1st. Fee, £10 10s.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This being **Mr. G. S. V. WILLS'S** Jubilee Year, **Inclusive Tickets until Qualified** will be issued from **July 1st, 1899,** to **December 31st, 1899. Price £15 15s.** The tickets will be transferable, and may be used by the holder for any Session within **Five Years** from the date of issue.

For new Prospectus and further particulars apply to Mr. E. WALDEN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE

Of PHARMACY.

Principal—W. WATSON WILL.

SUMMER SESSION.

The Course of Lectures for this term commenced on April 12th, and terminates on July 23rd. Students are recommended to enter at the beginning of a course. All students' work supervised by the Principal and Demonstrators.

FEES:—Major Course, 6 Guineas; Minor Course, 10 Guineas.
These Fees are Absolutely Inclusive.

JANUARY PASSES—MAJOR, 1; MINORS, 25.

Evening Classes were resumed on the same date. For full particulars and syllabus apply to

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Principal—F. PILKINGTON SARGEANT.

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FREDERICK DAVIS, PRINCIPAL.

October Pharmaceutical Examination results—Seven presented themselves, Five passed.

Apothecaries' Hall—Five presented themselves, All passed.

The official Pharmaceutical Pass Lists stated that two hundred and sixty-six presented themselves, of whom sixty-six passed.

Comment is needless.

THE QUEENSBOROUGH COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, &c.,

179 ALBERT ROAD, SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH.

Principal—F. B. ELWELL, M.P.S (*Pharmaceutical Chemist*).

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This is the only College having Four Courses in the year, corresponding to the Quarterly Examinations held by the Pharmaceutical Society. Each Course begins on the **First Monday of January, April, July, or October,** and lasts twelve weeks. The Courses are thorough and complete, the Principal attending personally to the Students

Owing to Bank Holiday coming on Monday, April 3, the next Full Time Course began on Tuesday, April 4. Early application for benches is advisable, as most of them are already engaged.

FEES (payable in advance):	£	s.	d.
For a Full Course of Twelve weeks (This Fee includes Books, Apparatus, &c.)	8	8	0
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Major Examination.—Bertram Cockburn (first attempt).
Kinninmont Gold Medal.—1897—James Murdoch. 1898—Martin Meldrum.

At the APRIL MINOR EXAMINATION, held in Edinburgh, the following Students from this School were successful:—

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ARTHUR GUTHRIE GLEN.
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JOHN HOYES MACINTYRE.
DAVID M'MILLAN.
MALCOLM NICHOLSON.
WILLIAM PARIS.
THOMAS THWAITES TOWNLEY.
JOHN THORBURN THOMSON.

Seventeen Students presented themselves, fourteen passed in the Practical portion; of these the above twelve passed in the Theoretical. Five passed at their first attempt.

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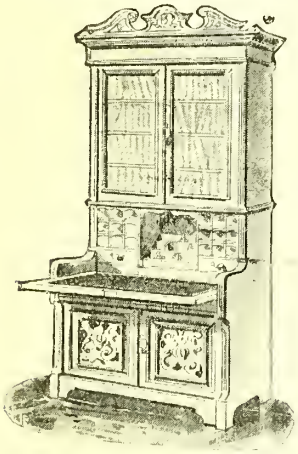

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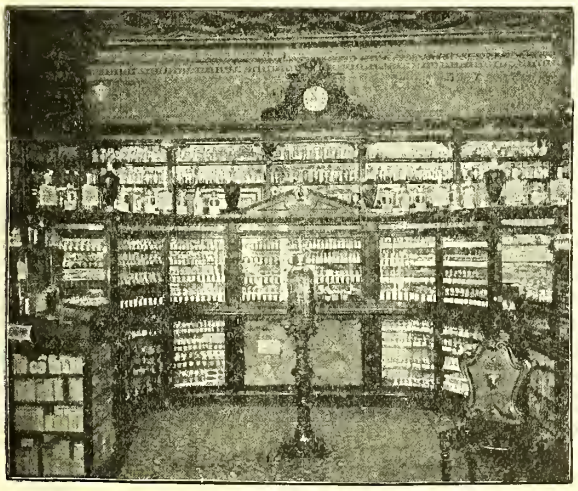

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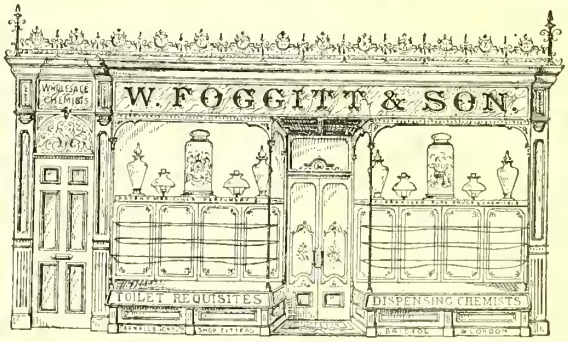

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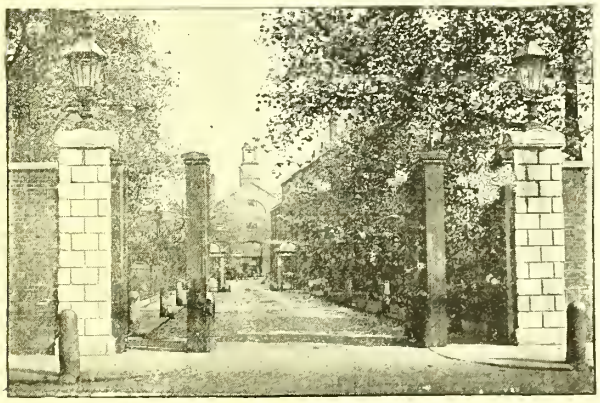

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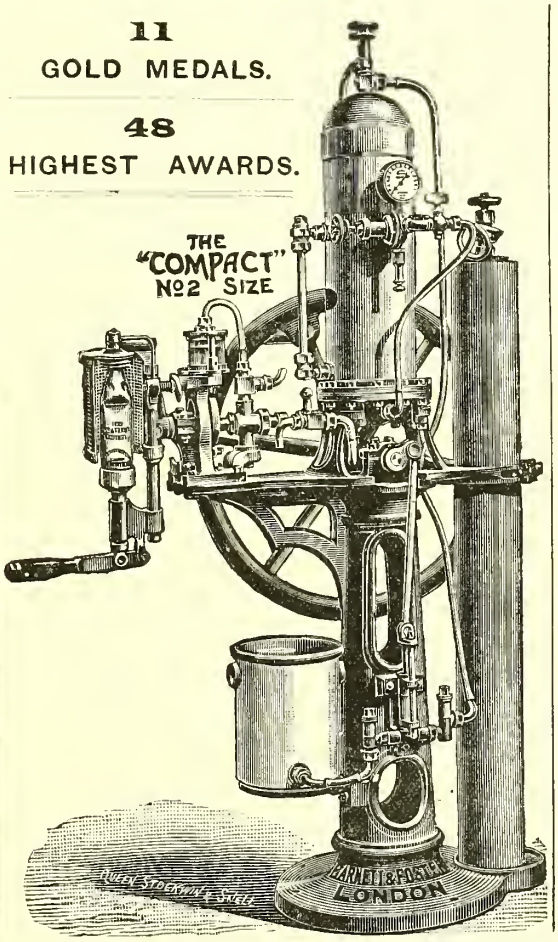

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SYPHONS
ENGLISH MAKE—ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST.
PLAIN OR PORCELAIN LINED HEADS.
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS TO

THE BRITISH SYPHON CO., 2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, LONDON, E.C.

HAWKSLEY'S
PATENT
MILK STERILIZERS (4 kinds).

"Not the least of their many good points is the readiness with which people . . . learn to use these Sterilizers. The credit must be assigned to the simplicity of the apparatus."

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS.

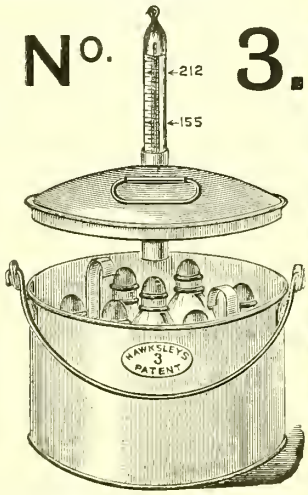
No. 1. Price, in Box with Extra Bottle, 1 pint, 10/6; 1½ pint, 12/6.

No. 2. Price, in Box of 2 bottle apparatus, with Spirit Stove and extra bottle, £1 5s.

No. 3. Price, in Box with Food Warmer and Brush, 7 bottles, 15/-; 10 bottles, 21/-. With Trivet and Spirit Lamp, 3/- and 3/6 extra.

No. 3 is a modification of Dr. Budin's method of feeding Infants, suggested in the *British Medical Journal*, Dec. 7th, where each dose of food is in a separate bottle. One operation being sufficient for one day's consumption.

No. 4. Same arrangement as No. 3, but with larger (8-oz.) bottles for vigorous feeders. Price £1 1s.



See Winter Number, page 99.

May be had through any Wholesale House or direct from Sole Maker and Patentee—
HAWKSLEY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
357 OXFORD ST., W.

CHEMISTS

Should write us **now** for terms and **Price Lists.** We are large importers of all Foreign Wines, and can show **best Profit** and Value. Good Price Lists, &c., with customer's own name on.

Holloway's Coca Wine and **Holloway's** Meat & Malt Wine are recognised as the best in quality, price, and get-up (protected). Those who have no **Licence** and desire to move with the times should write us for particulars.

HOLLOWAY'S WINE CO., LTD.
61 New Oxford St. & Dyott St., LONDON, W.C.

All Chemists

. . . should . . .

to consider

that they only **Come into Collision**

with their own interests by not joining

"CAMWAL"

THE CHEMISTS' AERATED MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED

AT ONCE.

The Busy Season
. . . is Coming !

Now is the time to

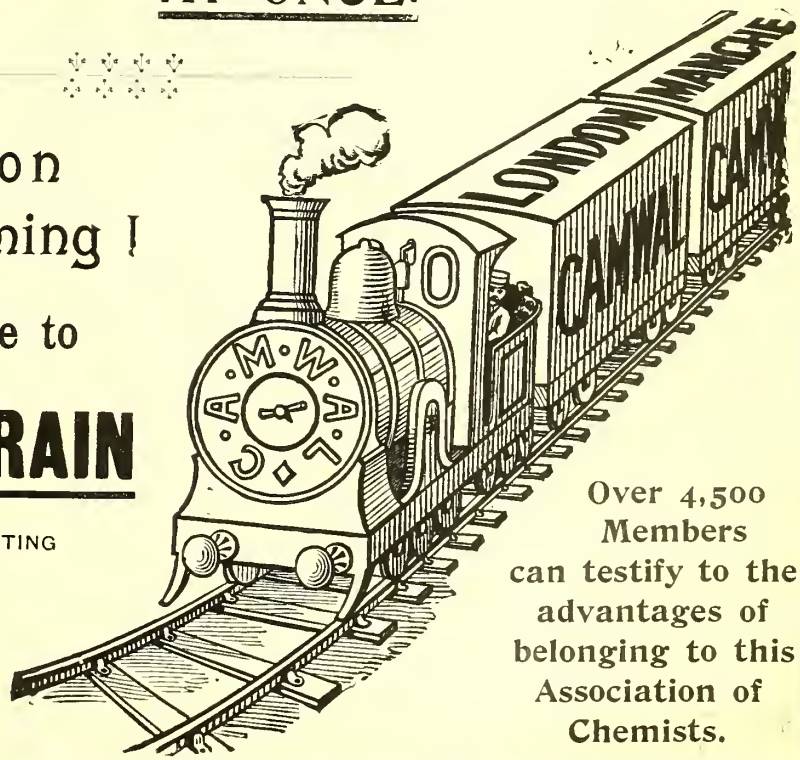
JOIN THE TRAIN

OF THOSE WHO ARE GETTING

Handsome Profits

— AND —

Increased Sales.



Over 4,500 Members can testify to the advantages of belonging to this Association of Chemists.

ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL

CONCENTRATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any olimate.

Aqua	Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua	Cassiæ Conc.	4/- per lb.	Aqua	Menth. Virid. Cono.	4/- per lb.
„	Anethi, Concent.	4/- „	„	Flor. Aurant.	8/6 „	„	Pimentæ „	4/- „
„	Anisi „	4/- „	„	„ Sambuci Cono.	8/6 „	„	Pulegii „	4/- „
„	Camphoræ „	4/- „	„	Fœniculi Conc...	4/- „	„	Rosmarini „	4/- „
„	Carui „	4/- „	„	Menth. Pip. Conc.	4/- „	„	Rosæ „	8/6 „
„	Cinnam. Ver. Conc.	6/- „	„	„ Ang. Conc.	8/- „	„	„ Virgin „	10/6 „

The above may be had in ½-lb. or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the cork, without which none are genuine.

SUPERIOR ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P.)

Samples of any of the above sent free on application from

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church Street, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

SYMONS & CO.'S Devonshire Cyder & Wines

Specially prepared for the Home & Export Trades.

BOTTLING AGENTS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

CYDER IN WOOD.

	Per Gall. s. d.
Imperial Cyder (Specially prepared)	1 9
Apple and Blossom Cyder	1 6
Champagne Cyder	1 4
Sweet Draught	1 8
Medium Draught	1 8
Superior Dry Draught	1 2
Symonia (Non-Alcoholic)	1 0
Sydrina (Non-Alcoholic)	1 0

Casks charged and allowed for if returned within two months, in good condition, to same address as sent from, and advised by post.

Terms, Delivery, &c.

A Discount of 2½% will be allowed for Cash with Order. Accounts sent out Monthly.

Cyder, Perry, Symonia, and Sydrina are sent out in Cases containing 3-dozen Quarts, or 4-dozen Pints, and Casks of 14, 20, 30, 40, 60, and 116 Gallons.

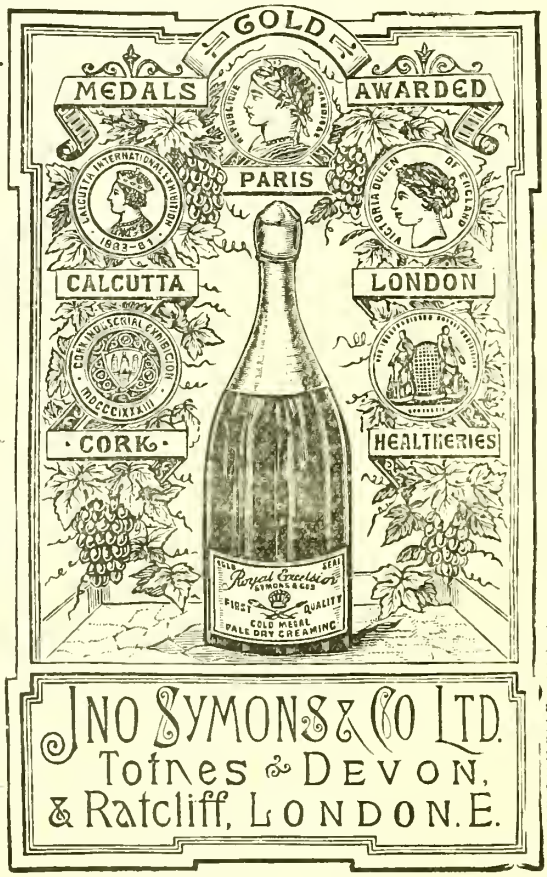
Symonia and Sydrina in ½-pints, Cases of 6 dozen.

Sparkling Wines, 1 dozen Large, or 1 dozen Half-Bottles.

Prices include Bottles, but Cases are charged 1/6 per dozen extra, and allowed for if returned Carriage Paid, in good condition, within one month.

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in England and Wales.

TRADE DISCOUNTS ON APPLICATION.



JNO SYMONS & CO LTD.
Totnes & DEVON,
& Ratcliff, LONDON.E.

CYDER AND WINES IN BOTTLE.

Bottles Free, and Carriage Paid.

	Per Doz. Bottles s. d.
Imperial Cyder (Extra Dry). Gold Foil.	10 0
Apple and Blossom Cyder (Sweet or Dry). Silver Foil.	7 6
Champagne Cyder (Medium Dry). Red Label.	6 6
Symonia (Non-Alcoholic) ½-Pts.	8 0
Sydrina (Non-Alcoholic) do.	8 0
Imperial Perry	10 6

2/- extra per Two Dozen Half-Bottles

"ROYAL EXCELSIOR" SPARKLING WINES:

Pale Dry Creaming (Champagne Style).	21 0
Devonshire Chablis	15 0
Devonshire Hock	15 0
Devonshire Moselle (English Rhine Brand).	24 0

3/- extra per Two Dozen Half-Bottles.

Symonia and Sydrina are the best Temperance Drinks of the day, and may be sold by Chemists.

Our Local Bottling Agents can often reduce prices in Bottle by importing in Wood, thus saving the extra Carriage, &c.

Instructions for Storing, &c.

On receipt of the case of Cyder, unpack, and stand the bottles in an upright position in a cool cellar of from 50 to 55 degrees temperature, to settle down, and return empty cases to us; or, if wanted for immediate use, in a temperature of 60 degrees, when it will get into condition, and will come out an effervescing, delicious drink, healthful and invigorating without being heady. If a dry Cyder is required, keep twelve months or more in bottle. *Wines must be laid down.*

FRUIT MILLS, TOTNES, DEVON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"TIGRESS LONDON." A B C Code used.

THE

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL WORKS,

LIMITED.

1 & 2 Rangoon St., Crutched Friars, **LONDON, E.C.**

4 Albert Square, **MANCHESTER.**

SACCHARIN

We beg to confirm our previous statements to their FULLEST extent.

We again draw the special attention of all Consumers to our

SACCHARIN "Tigress Brand," 555 times SWEETER than Sugar.

THE PUREST, THE SWEETEST, THE CHEAPEST PRODUCT IN THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED BY PROCESSES DIFFERING FROM ANY OTHER, WHETHER PATENTED OR NOT.

STRENGTHS SUPPLIED: 555 (purest), 475 and 440 (crystals and "soluble") 350, 330, and 300 (pure and "soluble").

WE DEFY ANY COMPETITION BOTH FOR PRICE AND QUALITY.
EVERY GUARANTEE CHEERFULLY GRANTED.

Special Prices and Terms for Contracts extending over a certain period.
(Delivery as required by customers).

PATENT SPECIALITIES.

EUCASIN. The best Dietetic, containing 95 per cent. Casein. The most nourishing and strengthening food.

GUAIACETIN. The latest and most approved remedy for Tuberculosis. Combines the properties of Carbonate of Guaiacol and Carbonate of Creosote in a much higher degree without any of their drawbacks.

MIGROL. The most effective and the only harmless remedy for Headache, Toothache, Sick Headache, and all Pains of Nervous Origin.

APPLY FOR SAMPLES AND LITERATURE.

SYNTHETIC AND ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Société Anglo-Française des Parfums Perfectionnés, Limited.

AUBEPINE (May Blossom). Powder and Liquid.
ŒILLET (Carnation).
COUMARIN (Tonquin).
GARDENIA.
HELIOTROPINE.
VANILLIN.
OIL OF LEMON (Synthetic Terpeneless, S.A.F.).
MUGUET (Lily).
NEROLIN (Orange Flower).
OIL OF ROSES.
ROSE MOSS. **ROSE TEA.**
TERPINEOL.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LD., SOLE VENDORS FOR THE WORLD.

ESSENTIAL OILS

(OF EVERY DESCRIPTION)

DISTILLED AT HACKNEY, MITCHAM, GRASSE, AND PRESSED AT MESSINA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

W. J. BUSH & CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICES: ARTILLERY LANE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.

DR TIBBLES' Vi-Cocoa

"Undoubted Purity and Strength."—*Medical Magazine.*

"In the front rank of really Valuable Foods."—*Lancet.*

PERFECTLY PURE BUT NOT INSIPID

FAVOURED BY THE HOMES AND HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK TEA TOWER LIMITED LONDON STRENGTH 5 Jewry Street, London, E.C.

TOWER TEA.

The Best and the Cheapest in the World at the Price.

In ¼, ½, and 1-lb. Packets only, to Retail at 1/-, 1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/10, 2/-, 2/4, 2/8 per lb. Also in Handsome 1-lb., 3-lb., and 5-lb. Decorated Tins, to Retail at 1/10, 2/-, and 2/4 per lb.

Agents appointed by

TOWER TEA, LIMITED, 5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

van Houten's Cocoa

Report by OTTO HEHNER, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S.:—"Pure and genuine."
"Method of manufacture in every way superior."
"Great strength and digestibility."

CAUTION!

"YORKSHIRE RELISH."

In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division.

WILLIAM POWELL (trading as Goodall, Backhouse & Co.)

v.

MAY & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, 1899, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kekewich ordered that the Defendants their servants and agents be restrained until judgment in this Action or further order from in any manner using or applying the words "YORKSHIRE SAUCE" or "YORKSHIRE RELISH" as descriptive of or in connection with or in respect of any Sauce or Relish manufactured by them or not manufactured by the Plaintiff without clearly distinguishing such Sauce or Relish from the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff And from describing any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid as "THE ORIGINAL YORKSHIRE" SAUCE OR RELISH and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid under labels or wrappers or enclosures or otherwise to be calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such Sauce or Relish is the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff and from selling or supplying any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid in response to orders for "YORKSHIRE RELISH" or for the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff and from in any manner aforesaid or in any other manner passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid as or for the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1899.

J. Seymour Salaman,
65 & 66 Chancery Lane, London,
Solicitor for
Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.,
Leeds, Yorkshire.

TOOTH POWDERS.

Special to Shippers and Large Buyers.

Carbolic (Carmine and Mauve Pink Shades), **White Rose, Pure White Rose Perfume, Camphorated Chalk.** Finest ingredients.

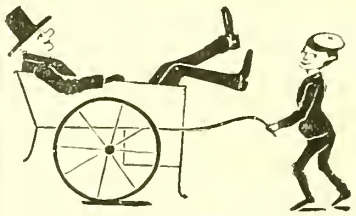
All the above are guaranteed harmless to the teeth and gums. Put up in tins of 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., 56 lbs., and 112 lbs. net; also in decorated tin boxes to retail at 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 2*d.* For samples, prices, and terms, please write to

F. GILLESPIE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS,

FAIRFORD WORKS, LOWER KENNINGTON LANE, S.E.

"A BOY CAN PUSH A MAN'S LOAD"



By using a smart Parcel Cart to deliver your goods you advertise in the cheapest and most effective manner, and therefore increase your sales.

LIGHT DELIVERY CARTS WITH AERATED-WATER RACKS Specially Constructed for Chemists.

CATALOGUE FREE on application.

ROTHSCHILD & BAKER,

PARCEL CART & INVALID CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Summer Row, BIRMINGHAM.

CHEMISTS

Who stock "FRAME FOOD" DIET and "FRAME FOOD" JELLY, but obtain their supplies through the Wholesale Houses, are requested to send their address to the Frame Food Co. (Ltd.) for insertion in the Company's List of Retailers.

The Frame Food Co. will then refer applicants for free samples (many thousands of which applications they receive) to such retailers for further supplies of F. F. Diet or Jelly.

SHOWCARDS, and Leaflets with Retailer's Address printed in red, sent free on application.

Mention this Paper.

BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

"GLYCEROL OF MALT"

(PRICE).

Prepared from the Finest Scotch Winter Barley and combined only with

PRICE'S GLYCERIN.

"GLYCEROL OF MALT" is unique in this, that while its Digestive Power ranks high among Malt Preparations, it contains no other preservative than PRICE'S GLYCERIN, and this, while perfectly innocuous, provides the very element required to render it a complete food, viz.: the Fat-producing quality characteristic of Glycerin (see "Properties and Uses of Glycerin," by M.D., M.R.C.S.).

It is very pleasant to the taste, and its great nutritive properties may be taken advantage of by Children and Invalids, Growing Youth, Convalescents, Brain Workers, Athletes, Professional and Business Men and Women.

— Prepared in Pharmaceutical Department of —

PRICE'S P. C. CO. LTD.

Belmont Works, BATTERSEA, S.W.

ANALYTICAL REPORT ON

STERN'S PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM, B.P., 1898.

"The sample was odourless, colourless, tasteless, and non-fluorescent. It was free from sulphur compounds, and answered the stringent requirements of the New British Pharmacopœia. The specific gravity at 60° F. was 0·8832. For all practical purposes I am of opinion that this is sufficiently near to the B.P. limit of 0·885, especially as it has been shown that a higher gravity gives a less pure product.

"It is admirably adapted for the numerous uses, both internal and external, for which Liquid Paraffin has been successfully employed.

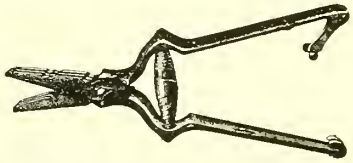
(Signed) "E. J. MILLARD, F.C.S., F.R.M.S.
"33 Lothair Road, Finsbury Park, N."

Sole Makers:
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS,
57 Gracechurch Street, E.C. [1]

CARRIER'S ARTIFICIAL MASTICATOR

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

A BOON TO ELDERLY PEOPLE.



INVALUABLE IN THE CHILDREN'S NURSERY.

Price 12/6, Nickel Plated.

Sole Agents: **S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,** 7-12 Aldersgate St., **LONDON, E.C.**

BOVRIL

A Record Year.

During the past year, according to the report recently laid before the Shareholders at the General Meeting of Bovril, Limited, the sales of Bovril reached a figure eclipsing all previous returns. Chemists and others who keep adequately stocked will continue to reap the benefits accruing from this rapidly-increasing public support, the demand having been consistently maintained by the liberal advertising, which has been one of the features of the trade during the winter season.

BOVRIL, LIMITED, Food Specialists, 30 Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.

Proved Products of 170 years' reputation.

FRY'S

COCOAS & CHOCOLATES.

Price Lists, &c., on application.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES—
"FRY, BRISTOL." "FRYSON, LONDON."

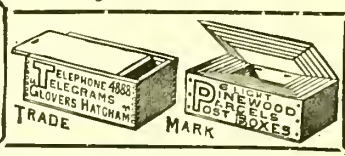
250 GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

"A CAPITAL IDEA"!!

Said friend JONES, the Go-ahead Chemist. "I've doubled my Trade last year since I commenced packing all my customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood boxes."

And JONES CHUCKLED!!

WOODEN BOXES ALL SIZES MADE TO ORDER



PRICE 16/- per doz. nests of 6 Boxes, planed and hinged, from 5" × 2½" × 1½" to 9½" × 6½" × 4½". Nests of 6 for Bottles, 4 oz. to 16 oz., at same price. Single nest, 1/6.

Special Terms for Large Quantities to Shippers.

"CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!

Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested boxes, shipped in cases (each containing ½-gross nests), are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers, Messrs. C. H. GLOVER & CO., London Boxworks and Sawmills, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E."!!

MUNYON'S INHALER

FIRST WEEK'S SALES ENORMOUS.

A New Medical Invention for the Cure of Colds, Influenza, and Throat and Lung Troubles.

Minimum Retail Price, 4/6; Minimum Wholesale Price, 3/4½, giving the Retailer a profit of 1/1½ on each inhaler.

The first week's sales of Munyon's Inhaler have exceeded all expectations. The liberal advertising and the system of window displays in chemists' shops have been immediately successful in bringing this new Invention before the Public. The Inhaler sells on sight, because people have only to see it in working order to appreciate the fact that the medicated vapour which it generates is conveyed directly to the seat of the disease, bringing the medicines directly in contact with the tissues of the nose, throat, and lungs. Only dry drugs are used in the Munyon Pocket Inhaler, and it can be carried in the vest pocket without danger of soiling the clothing.

If you have not yet stocked Munyon's Inhaler, order a few from your Wholesaler, display them in your window, with the attractive advertising matter furnished by the Munyon Company, and you will be surprised by the rapidity of the sales.

Liberal Supplies of Advertising Matter, "Guides to Health," Counter Bills, and Window Signs—Carriage Free.

All communications should be addressed to

MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO.

121 & 123 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

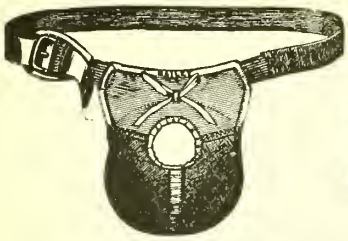


Fig. 2.

BAILEY'S
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
A. B. C. SYSTEM.

What *"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"* says:—

Every retailer knows what a worry it is to get a customer suited with a bandage when it has to be picked out of a drawerful of all sizes. Messrs. Bailey's system is to mark every bandage with a number and letter—4B, for instance. By referring to the list, one finds that No. 4 is so-and-so, and the letter B indicates the size. If B is too large, A can be supplied; if too small, then size C. In the case of hydrocele, where a continually increasing size is necessary, it will be seen how very convenient this system is for ordering. Apart from that, there is the convenience in stocking the bandages. Each one is put up in a neat slide-box, labelled at one end with the size and style, thus:—

To repeat, quote No. 4^{B} SILK.

So that they are easy to pack away, easy to fit, and easy to sell, while the quality is excellent.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT. Containing—

6 No. 1, Cotton, with tape under-straps	Fig. 1	per doz.	8/-
6 No. 2, „ „ drawing-strings	Fig. 2	„	10/-
6 No. 4, Silk, with „	Fig. 2	„	18/-
3 No. 6, Super. Silk, with „	Fig. 2	„	24/-
3 No. 8, „ „ button-bags	Fig. 3	„	24/-

W. H. BAILEY & SON, 68 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BAYLEAF LONDON." TELEPHONE NO. 2942, GERRARD.

1898 NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898,

S.V.M., S.V.R., and WINES.

S.V.R.

WRITE FOR PRICES:— [2]

JAMES BURROUGH, Ltd.,

58 o.p. = *90* % Alcohol. | CALE STREET DISTILLERY, CHELSEA LONDON, S.W.

BOORD & SON,

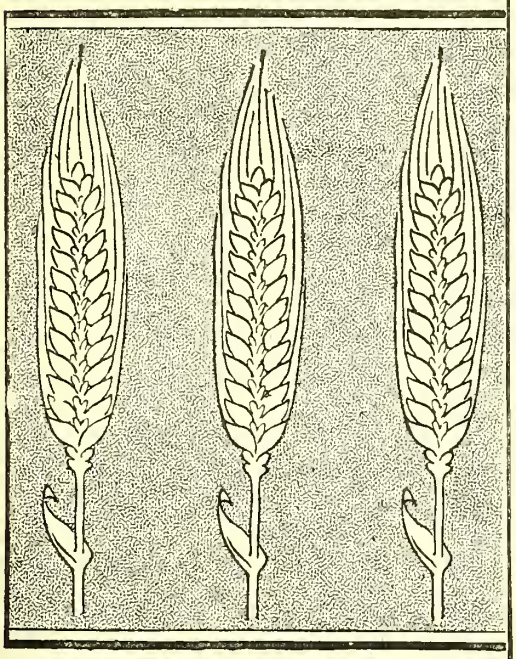
DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS
ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.
Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

S.V. METH.

JONES & COMPANY,
COPPERFIELD ROAD
LONDON, E.
LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE.



'Kepler'

Malt Extract

provides the essentials for replacing tissue waste without making great demands on the physical powers.

Its source

is the finest selected winter-malted barley.

Its value

as a food and as a digester of foods has been proved by years of actual experience.

It contains

a full percentage of diastase, maltose, albuminoids, dextrins, and phosphates.

"The best known and the largest used."—
THE LANCET.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.,
LONDON and SYDNEY.

H 94

[COPYRIGHT]

Note New Sizes & Prices.

TRADE **"VASELINE"** MARK.

	10-lb. tin	25-lb. tin	50-lb. tin	Half-Bbls.	Bbls.
White	9/3 per tin	22/- per tin	41/8 per tin		
Yellow	5/- ,,	11/8 ,,	21/6 ,,	45/6 per cwt.	40/- per cwt.
Red	3/6 ,,	8/- ,,	13/4 ,,	28/- ,,	24/6 ,,
SECOND QUALITY.					
White	7/- per tin	15/- per tin	27/6 per tin	58/- per cwt.	52/6 per cwt.
Yellow	3/3 ,,	7/3 ,,	13/4 ,,	24/6 ,,	21/6 ,,
Red	2/3 ,,	5/- ,,	9/- ,,	19/6 ,,	16/9 ,,

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids and the Aged

Directions for use in English, French, German, or Spanish, as required.

SOLD IN TINS BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF

F. B. BENGER & CO., LIM., MANCHESTER,

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES AND SHIPPERS.

ITROSYL

The New Pharmacopœia has made it illegal to sell any preparation under the title "Sweet Spirit of Nitre" which does not correspond with the official characters and tests for Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, B.P. 1898.

Every pharmacist knows that Spirit of Nitrous Ether cannot be kept long in stock without losing strength.

The only safe course is to prepare the Spirit in pint quantities, as required, from ITROSYL which is guaranteed to yield a product answering all the requirements of the New Pharmacopœia.

ITROSYL is supplied in hermetically sealed glass Cartridges at 12/- per dozen.

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & Co., Holloway, LONDON, & 18, O'Connell St., SYDNEY.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Subscription, 10/- a Year, Post Free to any part of the World. Single Numbers. 4d. per copy. Summer and Winter Numbers, 1/- each.

Postal Orders and Cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."
Chief Offices: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices: MELBOURNE and SYDNEY.

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of FOURTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire

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OUR COLONIAL ISSUE.

The Chemist and Druggist next week is to be specially circulated to the British colonies. This means that we shall have to produce a much larger number of copies than usual in time for the first colonial mails, and in order that we may not lose these the Publisher requests us to intimate that he cannot guarantee insertion of advertisements next week which are received after Tuesday, April 25. We strongly advise all advertisers to take advantage of this excellent opportunity for extending their business connection with the colonies. It is good policy for the present, and a sure thing for the future, to encourage colonial trade.

Advertisements for the Coloured Supplement will be received up to Thursday as usual.

COUNCIL CANDIDATES COMPETITION.

The following are the names and residences of candidates for the seven vacancies in the Pharmaceutical Council:—

A. Bottle, Dover
A. S. Campkin, Cambridge
M. Carteighe, London
G. C. Druce, Oxford
W. S. Glyn-Jones, London
J. Harrison, Sunderland
J. F. Harrington, London
J. W. T. Morrison, Tring
C. J. Park, Plymouth
J. Smith, Liverpool
A. Southall, Birmingham
R. E. Wright, London
J. R. Young, Warrington

The election will take place on May 17. We ask our subscribers or their employés to send us postcards on which they will name in order of merit the seven who are most suitable for the office. Surnames only need be given on the postcards. Hitherto we have asked for the names of those who are likely to be elected to be given. Competitors will note the difference on this occasion, and vote accordingly. We shall give a guinea to the writer of the postcard which most closely hits the order of the general vote. In the event of a tie or ties, the money will be shared. The competition will close on April 30—*i.e.*, postcards with postmark of May 1 will not be eligible.

Summary.

The Pasteur Monument at Lille is figured on p. 627.

Carbolic-acid Deaths in 1897 went up to 219 (p. 637).

A stage further in saccharin-litigation is reported on p. 631.

A Chemist-postmaster is charged with embezzlement (p. 625).

Interesting Legal Points are discussed in reply to correspondents (p. 651).

It needs a Poet to advise Council aspirants properly, and one does it on p. 648.

Secret Commissions to medical men are still attracting attention (pp. 624 and 650).

The Cod-fishing in Norway is improving and the oil is cheaper to wholesale buyers (p. 653).

Bahia Ipecac., which was offered at the drug-sales last week, is not true ipecacuanha (p. 656).

The Analytical Tournament connected with our Corner for Students is reported on p. 623.

The Position of Alcohol in Japan interests British traders. Particulars about it are given on p. 657.

Hospital Dispensing of poisons to out-patients is in need of reform. Plain bottles are a danger (p. 624).

At the North British Branch on Wednesday evening, several practical notes were read, and are reported on p. 642.

Mrs. Longshore Potts has been ordered to pay 175*l.* damages to a woman whom she treated wrongly (p. 625).

In our Obituary Column the deaths of Sir William Roberts, M.D., and Mrs. Elias Bremridge are recorded (p. 646).

Curious revelations of a one-man company formed to carry on a chemist's business came before a Queen's Bench Court (p. 630).

Messrs. Morrison (of Tring) and Smith (of Liverpool), candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council, send us replies to our series of questions (p. 648).

The Supply of Benzoin is causing anxiety in Mincing Lane, so we give some particulars in regard to shipments which bear upon the matter (p. 639).

Big Fines under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act have been imposed at Durham upon grocers who sold adulterated seidlitz-powders and camphorated oil (p. 932).

Eucalyptol-estimation is the subject of a timely note by Mr. Allen, jun., who describes the limit of accuracy obtainable by the phosphoric-acid method (p. 641).

The President of the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association implies in a letter on p. 650 that the Association is not to climb down to the Pharmaceutical Council.

We give a full report of the Judge's summing-up in the action brought last week against a chemist for damages resulting from his treatment of a ringworm case (p. 631).

The New Cocaine-test has been examined by Mr. P. W. Squire, who finds it too delicate; also that the cocainidine of Schaefer is not the base reported on by Günther (p. 641).

The Pharmaceutical Society sued a company chemist's unqualified assistant who sold chlorodyne. Evidence went to show that they had sued the wrong man, and the Brompton County Court Judge adjourned the case (p. 630).

The Quinine Speculation has been going the wrong way for speculators this past week, as the Java bark shipments are good. Ipecacuanha has gone up in price, so has benzoic acid, but quicksilver and mercurials are cheaper. We report gum-sales (p. 653).

The suggestion that the directors of chemists' companies shall all be qualified receives support from the *Lancet* (p. 638) and Dewsbury chemists (p. 643). Mr. George Rimmington, at Bradford (p. 643), and Mr. Reid, Dumfries, in a letter (p. 649), also contend for it.

Students' Corner.

Conducted by Richard J. Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Reports.

THE powder distributed for analysis last month consisted of 8 parts of potash alum, 1 part of iron ammonium sulphate, and 1 part of manganese sulphate.

The calculated composition of this mixture is—

Fe	1·43
Mn	2·28
Al	4·63
K	6·58
NH_4	·92
SO_4	41·25
H_2O	42·91
	100·00

There were traces of calcium, sodium, and chlorine present as impurities.

There were 77 packets of the mixture of salts issued to applicants, and 44 reports of analyses were received in reply. No fewer than 30 students failed to detect manganese, while 5 reported only a trace present. Iron was detected by all our correspondents, though 3 of them thought a mere trace was present. Only 3 students failed to detect aluminium, while 10 reported potassium absent, and 8 failed to detect ammonium. The sulphuric radicle was detected in every case.

The difficulty experienced in detecting manganese is remarkable, considering the quantity present, and that little more than half the quantity of iron was so easily separated and identified. The exercise illustrates a fact to which we have often drawn attention, that manganese in small quantity, and in association with iron, chromium, or aluminium, is very likely to escape detection in the ordinary course of an analysis in the wet way, unless it has been previously detected in the dry way. When any compound of manganese is fused with an alkaline carbonate or hydroxide and an oxidising-agent, a manganate of the alkali metal is formed. Owing to the deep-green colour of the manganate the test is an extremely sensitive one, a very small quantity of the green manganate sufficing to colour quite a large quantity of fused alkali salts. The usual course is to fuse the suspected substance with a mixture of sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate on platinum foil, when the green colour will be produced if manganese is present even in very minute quantity. It is almost needless to observe that complete fusion must take place, not a mere melting in water of crystallisation. If the quantity of sodium carbonate used is not relatively large, the mass may not fuse readily, and the separation of dark-coloured oxides may obscure the reaction. Some of the reports received show that this took place in the present case. Another precaution to be observed is to prevent the fused mass from creeping over too large an area of the platinum foil, so that the green manganate may escape notice altogether. If the heating is confined to a small spot, using the point of a blowpipe-flame, this difficulty will not arise.

Assuming the manganese to have been detected, or at least indicated, by this reaction, the next step is to adopt a method of wet analysis by which manganese, in case it is present in small quantity, may be effectually separated and recognised. In the presence of iron, chromium, or aluminium the best method to employ is that depending on the use of barium carbonate. The hydroxides and sulphides are precipitated together, thoroughly washed with water containing a little ammonium sulphide, dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid. Any iron salt present is oxidised with nitric acid, and the excess of acid is then nearly neutralised with sodium carbonate. Barium carbonate is now added in decided excess, and the mixture is allowed to stand in a corked flask for some time. The metals which yield sesquioxides will be found in the precipitate with the excess of barium carbonate, those which yield monoxides will be found in the filtrate with barium chloride. There are precautions to be observed which actual trial only will suggest, but when the process is properly carried out the results are most satisfactory. Sulphates must not be present, hence the necessity for a careful washing of the original precipitate. It must be remembered that iron will appear in the precipitate or filtrate according to its state of oxidation. It was required in this case to get the iron in the precipitate so as to separate it from the manganese, therefore it was necessary to oxidise the iron before barium carbonate was added, a precaution some of our correspondents seem to have neglected.

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

T. H. H. Francis, c/o Mr. Rossiter, chemist, 9 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

John W. Moore, 10 Proctors Row, Wigton, Cumberland.

Marks Awarded for Analyses.

T. H. H. Francis (1st prize)	100	Calumba	85
J. W. Moore (2nd prize) ...	98	Oleum	84
J. A. Goode...	96	Algol	83
Mercaptan	95	J. W. T.	82
J. R. Stott	95	Detroit	80
Parmelia	95	Omega	77
E. H. H.	94	A. E. Beeston	75
Dover	94	Spero	75
J. W. Wigglesworth ...	93	R. E. J.	73
W. Maxwell	93	Aberthaw	70
H. Rodwell...	91	Hydrargyrum	69
Turps	90	St. Nicholas	67
A. E. King	90	D. R. Wood...	65
Epoc...	90	Lennox	63
Kingswalden	90	E. E. H.	60
Euclid	90	J. S. Hill	60
M. Meldrum	90	Phalanx	59
Edinburgh	89	Aro	57
Huxham	88	Ledoc	55
A. J. Bills	87	B. D. Andrews	52
J. W. Patterson	86	Vinum	50
E. M. Leese	85	J. G. Twigg	50

To Correspondents.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

T. H. H. Francis.—It is very gratifying to learn that the Students' Corner has been such an assistance to you in your study of analytical chemistry.

James R. Stott.—The precipitated hydroxides, which you examined for iron, aluminium, and chromium only, contained the greater part of the manganese. It is not possible to separate manganese from these metals by precipitating them as hydroxides, as the precipitate always carries down some of the manganese by adhesion.

Parmelia.—See remarks to J. R. Stott.

E. H. H.—As you will see above, potassium was the most abundant of the metallic constituents. You should have obtained a relatively large precipitate with platinic chloride. For obvious reasons fusion with sodium carbonate and nitrate should not be conducted on a porous and easily oxidised support, such as

charcoal; you should use platinum. A piece of a porcelain dish is not a bad substitute

H. Rodwell.—Unless manganese is detected in the dry way by fusion with an alkaline carbonate and nitrate, a small quantity is very likely to be overlooked in the ordinary course of the analysis in the wet way.

A. E. King.—The precipitate you thought due to magnesium was caused by manganese, and the white residue attributed to magnesium was also due to manganese; being in the form of sulphate it would bear a red heat without decomposing.

Kingswalden.—In your preliminary examination you omitted the test that should have shown the presence of manganese—fusion with an alkaline carbonate and nitrate.

Euclid.—On heating the powder gently with sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate, so that the mass just fused in its water of crystallisation, a reddish residue, such as you noted, was obtained, but on raising the temperature so as to cause a true fusion of the anhydrous salts a green mass was immediately produced.

M. Meldrum.—See remarks to H. Rodwell.

Edinburgh.—Unless you had been forewarned of the presence of manganese by the fusion test there was no chance of your detecting it by the method you employed. Separation of the manganese from aluminium and iron by means of barium carbonate was the only suitable method, and it required to be carried out with great care.

Huxham.—The preliminary examination in the dry way required more care and attention. The ready solubility of the powder in water indicated the absence of anhydrous ferrous sulphate.

A. J. Bills.—See remarks to "Edinburgh."

J. W. Patterson.—You detected manganese in the preliminary examination in the dry way, and proved it absent by the wet method; had you employed the barium-carbonate method for the separation of the manganese you would have obtained better results.

E. M. Leese.—Considering the metals present, and the solubility of the powder in water, the presence of a tartrate was highly improbable.

Calumba.—There was no magnesium present, but manganese yields a similar double phosphate; no doubt it caused the precipitate you observed. You warmed the solution; magnesium ammonium phosphate is best precipitated in the cold.

Oleum.—A solution of the powder acidulated with nitric acid gave a slight turbidity with silver nitrate. Perhaps the sodium carbonate you used for preparing your solution for the detection of the acids was not free from chloride; you should test it.

Algol.—In the turmeric-paper test for boric acid one may readily mistake the effect of hydrochloric acid alone for that of boric acid. It is a good plan to compare the result obtained with that produced by a solution known to contain boric acid, observing in each case the effect of treating the coloured papers with an alkali, followed by a dilute acid.

Detroit.—The greenish-coloured precipitate you thought due to chromium was evidently ferrous hydroxide, partially oxidised. According to your report a small portion of the solution gave this precipitate, but the bulk of the solution gave no precipitate with ammonia and ammonium sulphide—an incredible result.

Omega.—Instead of examining the original solution for potassium you should have examined the solution that remained after the other metals had been separated. It should have been evaporated to dryness and ignited to expel salts of ammonia. It was desirable also to remove the sulphuric radicle from the residue before adding platinic chloride.

A. E. Beeston.—The process you describe for the detection of potassium gave an abundant precipitate of potassio-platinic chloride—you may have had too much water present. It is a mistake not to use the spectroscope, or at least a blue glass, for examining the flame in testing for potassium.

Spero.—You say that sodium, potassium, and lithium were proved absent by the flame test, a statement it is difficult to understand, considering that potassium was the most abundant metal in the mixture, and the trace of sodium was sufficient to obscure the potassium colouration.

R. E. J.—You do not appear to have made any attempt to detect potassium.

Aberthaw.—The colour and general appearance of the precipitate produced by ammonia in the presence of ammonium chloride showed that ferric hydroxide was not its chief component; it was obvious, phosphates being absent, that aluminium hydroxide was the chief constituent.

Hydrargyrum.—No constituent of the powder will account for the incrustation you observed; it may have been simply the ash of the charcoal.

St. Nicholas.—The test you applied was far too rough a method for detecting ammonium in small quantity; you should use a test which does not necessitate the presence of water in quantity, or the application of heat.

D. R. Wood.—See remarks to "St. Nicholas."

E. E. H.—The reddish precipitate you supposed to be ferric benzoate was simply ferric hydroxide. The solution probably contained some sodium carbonate, as it is very difficult to neutralise it accurately. See remarks to "St. Nicholas."

J. S. Hill.—The precipitate you obtained with calcium chloride was calcium sulphate, a difficultly-soluble salt. In the presence of sulphates in quantity you must guard against this error. As you will see from the above figures, the mixture contained 41 per cent. of the sulphuric radicle.

Phalanx.—It was a mistake to add ammonium chloride and ammonia to the solution treated with sulphuretted hydrogen without first boiling off the gas and then oxidising the iron. Though in this case it was necessary to precipitate the hydroxides and sulphides jointly, owing to the impossibility of precipitating the hydroxides free from manganese, it was also important to notice carefully the kind of precipitate produced by ammonia before ammonium sulphide was added. See remarks to "Aberthaw."

Aro.—We were unable to reproduce any of the reactions by which you so conclusively demonstrated the presence of a phosphate.

Ledoc.—You forget that the powder dissolved completely and readily in water. If it had contained the substances you reported present, it would not have been completely soluble.

B. D. Andrews.—The preliminary examination in the dry way required much more exhaustive work. The detection of potassium and ammonium also demanded more care.

Vinum.—See remarks to B. D. Andrews.

Analytical Competition.

In October last we announced that we would give certificates to the three students who should score the highest aggregate of marks in the next six monthly competitions. In addition to the certificates we promised to the competitor who should attain the top place scientific books to the value of two guineas, and to the second and third students scientific books to the value of one guinea and half a guinea respectively. Only those who have taken part in these analytical contests know how severe they are. There is no room for mere luck under Mr. Moss's scrutiny, and the young chemist who can maintain a high position through six consecutive competitions of this character has certainly acquired a degree of skill in analysis which ought to bring in a handsome reward in his future career. Our tournament gives us the pleasure of ascertaining that there is a regular supply of young men in the trade capable of steady persevering work of the highest class open to pharmacists; and we have the satisfaction of believing that in this Corner for Students we have done something in the way of assisting in the selection of the fittest for the professional side of our calling.

In the tournament just ended the highest possible aggregate of marks attainable by any student was 600. To reach even 500 required sound work and patient effort. About a hundred students have taken part in this series of contests, though not all of them have sent in reports. But we find that no fewer than 14 have reached the standard indicated—that is, have scored aggregates of between 500 and 600 marks. These competitors all deserve honourable mention, and, though many of them modestly adopt a *nom de plume*, we hope to do none of them any injury by discovering their names and addresses, which are as follows:—

Mr. T. H. H. Francis (Coronium), c/o Mr. Rossiter, 9 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea 595
Mr. F. Giles (Parmelia), 20 Connaught Road, Folkestone ... 577
Mr. J. W. Moore (Urotropin), 10 Proctor's Row, Wigton, Cumberland 575
Mr. A. E. King, c/o Messrs Fuller & Co., Norwich 567
Mr. A. E. Beeston, c/o Messrs. Fuller & Co., Norwich ... 554

Mr. M. K. Watt (Mercaptan), Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen ...	549
Miss A. M. Barr (Algol), 57 Kempock Street, Gourock, N.B.	546
Mr. R. R. Bennett (Dover), 1 Cannon Street, Dover... ...	545
Mr. A. J. Bills, 15 Heath Street, Stourbridge...	540
Mr. E. W. Ewell (Huxham), 37 Townwall Street, Dover ...	540
Mr. H. S. Webster (Kingswalden), 132 Camden Street, N.W.	523
Mr. E. R. Boddy (Omega), c/o H. Fairburn, Northallerton...	520
Mr. Lister Llewellyn (Aberthaw), Cowbridge...	517
Mr. J. R. Stott, c/o Mr. W. M. Maxton, Kelso, N.B.... ...	501

Three of these—Messrs. Francis, Giles, and Moore—never dropped below the 90. Mr. Francis's record is a remarkable one. In the October competition he realised only 93 marks, and figured in the ninth place in our November report. In the subsequent five competitions he took the first prize with 100 marks each time. Mr Giles began with 100, and followed this with 96, 96, 98, 92, and 95. Mr. Moore, who tied with Mr. Francis in the first contest of the tournament, went on with 95, 95, 97, 97, and 98. Mr. King's score includes three 99's, and Mr. Beeston's shows two 99's and two 98's, but both of these workers were comparatively unfortunate once or twice. We noticed, besides, others in the lower ranks who have plodded on with steadily-improving results throughout the winter. They are to be commended for their patient perseverance, notwithstanding that the prizes were never within their reach. But they will be formidable competitors in our next tournament if they continue their studies.

Mr. Francis appended the following remarks to his last report:—

"As far as the bases are concerned, I consider this the stiffest exercise I have experienced during the time I have competed in the Students' Corner. This being probably my last attempt, I beg to thank Mr. Moss for the excellent advice in matters analytical, which I have carefully recorded and inwardly digested, and to that alone I ascribe my success during the last twelve months in the Corner. It is no exaggeration to say that I have learnt more in these competitive exercises than I did by over twelve months' work in the laboratories of two well-known schools. Lastly, and not least, I beg to thank Mr. Moss for the very impartial manner in which I have noted the awards made ever since I took an interest in the competition. As far as qualitative analysis is concerned, I feel I can at any time face the Minor or Major with confidence. Many thanks for all the advantages I have secured through your instrumentality."

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Medical Men and Secret Commissions.

At a meeting of the Council of the British Medical Association on April 12, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That the attention of the Council has been called to grave general accusations impugning the probity of the medical profession in the matter of receiving secret commissions, and that the Council call upon the London Chamber of Commerce to substantiate such accusations, in order that the Council may be in a position, should such practices exist, emphatically to condemn them as a grave breach of professional good conduct, and inconsistent with membership of the British Medical Association.

The *Daily Telegraph* is working up this subject, and has had several columns about it this week.

Fraud Alleged against a Chemist.

At Cambridge Police Court, on April 13, William Moss, chemist, Dashwood House, Newmarket Road, was charged with conspiring with a man named Gazeley to obtain from a local bookmaker named Mean the sum of 15*l.* 12*s* 6*d.* by false pretences. Evidence showed that the prisoner had been in the habit of making bets with Mean, and there was an understanding between them that any bets received in an envelope bearing the 2.15 P.M. postmark should be considered good for a race advertised to be run at 2 o'clock or later. The prisoner some time ago entered into an arrangement with Gazeley, who is a postman, to get a letter through the post-office after the name of a winner had been wired from the racecourse; and on March 4, the winner of the first race at Sandown Park (St. Fiacre) having been telegraphed from the course, a slip bearing the words "Twenty-five shillings each way St. Fiacre" was, about 2 30 P.M., placed in an envelope, previously addressed by the prisoner to the bookmaker. Gazeley contrived to get this letter stamped with the 2.15 stamp, and it was sent out in the 2 45 delivery. The starting-price of the winner being 10 to 1, it appeared that the prisoner had won 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The bookmaker's suspicions were aroused, however and he declined to pay the alleged winnings. He placed himself in communication with the Post Office authorities, with the result that criminal proceedings were instituted. The prisoner reserved his defence, and was committed for trial at the assizes, bail being allowed.

Poisons in Plain Bottles.

On Monday Mr. Walter Schroder, Deputy-Coroner, held an inquiry at Battersea concerning the death of William Buncher (54), a labourer, who died from belladonna-poisoning. The widow stated that the deceased had suffered from lumbago, and on Tuesday of last week went to St. Thomas's Hospital, and returned with a large bottle of medicine. Some hours later she found he had drunk some liniment from an ordinary 8-oz. bottle. She at once called in a doctor, but death took place the next day. Dr. Myler, of Battersea Park Road, deposed that the cause of death was belladonna-poisoning. Alfred Gibbons, dispenser at St. Thomas's Hospital, said there was nothing on the bottles (produced) to show that they came from that institution, but he had no doubt they did. The liniment contained atropine, and was B.P. liniment of belladonna. They were in the habit of putting poisonous liniments in ordinary medicine-bottles, but not in ginger-beer bottles. The question of using special bottles for poisons was now under the consideration of the hospital authorities. A juryman observed that an ordinary medicine-bottle was not a proper vessel to contain such a dangerous liniment. At St. George's Hospital poisons were given in coloured bottles. The witness said if an out-patient came without a bottle, liniment would be given him in a medicine-bottle, for which 1*d.* would be charged. The Coroner: I think that requires remedying. (Hear, hear.) Witness added that he believed the chief dispenser at St. Thomas's Hospital was considering whether some special type of bottle for poison could not be adopted. The Coroner said of course a question of expense was involved. In this case there was not the slightest evidence that the liniment was taken inadvertently. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide during temporary insanity, and whilst suffering intense pain.

No Sale.

The business premises at 90 Gibbet Street, Halifax, occupied by Messrs. J. Bancroft & Son, chemists and druggists, together with a shop adjoining, were offered for sale by auction on April 12 The whole brings in a rental of 60*l.* per annum, and it was withdrawn when the bidding had reached 1,250*l.*

Chemist's Shop Broken Into.

At Leeds Police Court, on April 14, four young men were charged with having broken into the shop of Mr. Charles Alfred Jones, chemist, York Street, and of having stolen 26 bottles, 26 oz. of perfume, 4 oz. of solution of morphia, and other drugs. Some of the bottles were produced, and were wrapped in counter-bills bearing an advertisement relating to an insect-killer, with the headline, "Where are the police?" Prisoners were remanded for a week.

Explosion at a Chemical-works.

On April 14, while a young chemist named Oliver Heslop, employed at the Widnes works of the United Alkali Com-

pany, was examining some pnre snlphuric acid, the bottle exploded in his face and burnt him severely. Both eyes were affected, and it is feared that the sight of one will be lost. Heslop was removed to the Liverpool Eye Infirmary.

Chemist Bound Over.

At Greenwich Police Court on April 14, Mr. Paul Strange chemist, 62 Brockley Rise, appeared to answer the adjourned summons charging him with discharging a revolver within 50 feet of the centre of the carriage-way at Honor Oak. The facts of the case were reported in last week's issue. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he had read the statement written by the defendant, and was satisfied that he had been subjected to considerable annoyance at the hands of young men and boys in the neighbourhood, as he had stated. In reply to a qnestion, defendant stated that since he had appeared at the court last week there had been no annoyance. It was stated that the police beat had been altered so as to include the defendant's premises in a freqnent round. After advising Mr. Strange not to pay any attention to the lads, Mr. D'Eyncourt bound him over in the sum of 10*l.* to keep the peace for twelve months.

Committed for Trial.

At Croydon, on April 18, John Hutchinson Wood (35), described as a chemist, but not on the register, and snb-postmaster at 72 Handcroft Road, was committed for trial on a charge of embezzling money belonging to the Post Office. The allegation was that he received several sums to deposit in the Savings Bank which he did not account for, and that he borrowed 10*l.* from a man named Bailey, and gave a money-order in payment. Bail was again allowed.

Drug-contracts.

In addition to the lists already pnblished the following Union and Infirmary contracts have been settled:—

Barnsley.—Mr. W. Rigby, Barnsley, for drugs to the Union.

Macclesfield (Infirmary).—Messrs. Gale & Co. for drugs, wholesale; Mr. J. Leach for drugs, retail; Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, and Messrs. Weiss & Son for surgical instruments; Messrs. Aked, Pott & Co. for soda-water.

At a meeting of the Malling Guardians on April 13 a letter was read from Mr. Oliver, chemist and druggist, West Malling, requesting that the Board wonld cancel his tender, which had been accepted, for the snpply of certain goods. Mr. Oliver explained that he had made a mistake in his calculations, and if he had to carry ont the contract he would sustain a serious loss. A member gave notice that at the next meeting he should propose that Mr. Oliver's tender should be cancelled.

The Sale of Arsenic.

At an inqnest held at Salisbury on April 14 relative to the death of a man named Ames, it transpired that deceased sent to the shop of Mr. Blinkhorn, chemist, for "snfficient arsenic to put into 2 gals. of water for making a lotion for horses." Mr. Blinkhorn sent the messenger back with a request that deceased would write on paper what quantity of arsenic he reqnired. This Ames did, and signed the paper, whereupon the poison was supplied. The next morning deceased was found dead in bed, having apparently been poisoned. The inqnest was adjourned for a week.

Medicine-mistakes.

A Warrington woman named Annie Parker last week drank some carbolic acid in mistake for spirits, and died shortly afterwards.

Dr. Hicks, a well-known member of the medical profession, was found dead at his residence at Ramsgate on April 17. It is supposed that he took an overdose of morphia by mistake.

The wife of a Thorne farmer named Garrett, who was troubled with hip disease, for which she was using a carbolic lotion, was given a tablespoonful of the lotion in mistake for a medicine for internal nse. She died twenty minutes afterwards, and at the inquest on April 13 the Coroner exonerated the medical man who snpplied the medicine from blame, the lotion having been labelled "Poison."

An inquest was held at Maidstone on April 18 on the body of Henrietta Amelia Stanton. Deceased had been suffering from a spinal complaint, and was given a dose of hartshorn in mistake for medicine by her nurse, the two bottles standing together on a table by the bed. An emetic was administered, but without avail. A verdict of death from misadventnre was retnrned.

The Sale of Oxalic Acid.

At an inquest held at Aston, on April 17, on the body of Florence Eleanor Park (27), a school-teacher, it was stated that in a cup in the girl's bedroom was found a white snbstance which proved to be oxalic acid. Traces of that poison were also fonnd in the stomach of the deceased. Dr. Bostock Hill, who made the analysis, stated that 60 gr. was the smallest quantity known to cause death to a girl of the age of deceased. He thought the price would be 1 oz. or 2 oz. for 1*d.* The crystals analysed were wet, and appeared as if a solution had been poured off. A friend of deceased stated that she and deceased had bought some oxalic acid for cleaning hats. Witness's own packet bore a plain white label with the words "Oxalic acid" written upon it. There was no poison-label attached, and she was given no instructions as to its use. The jury returned the usnal verdict of snicide, and expressed their strong indignation at the laxity which prevailed in the district in the sale of oxalic acid with no "Poison" label.

Treated by Mrs. Longshore-Potts.

At Manchester, on Tnesday, before Mr. Justice Bigham, Catherine Stathens, a young married woman, sued Mrs. Longshore-Potts, the female American doctor, to recover damages for unskilful treatment. It was alleged that in February, 1898, when the plaintiff (then Miss Gould) first consulted the defendant, she was engaged to be married, but owing to the treatment of the defendant the marriage had to be postponed. Plaintiff and her sister attended defendant's lectures "to women only." About that time she was suffering from indigestion and neuralgia, and consulted Mrs. Longshore-Potts, who induced her to submit to an examination. The defendant subsequently informed the plaintiff that she was suffering from a certain complaint, and persuaded her to use an appliance for which she charged 5*l.* 10*s.*, but which counsel was told was worth 2*s.* 9*d.* The plaintiff, in consequence, suffered great pain, and her regular medical attendant informed her that she was not suffering from the ailment alleged by the defendant. Evidence was called in snpport of the plaintiff's case. The Judge read a circular of Mrs. Longshore-Potts's, which stated, amongst other things, that "we, the nndersigned, have pleasnre in saying that we have seen the credentials of Mrs. Longshore-Potts, M.D." This was signed by, amongst others, Richard Gibson, then Lord Mayor of Manchester, and James Moorhouse, D.D., Bishop of Manchester. The Jndge asked Dr. Sinclair, a medical witness, if there was any reason to suppose the signatures were not genuine, and Dr. Sinclair said he was surprised to hear of it. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 175*l.*

Poisoning by Scheele's Acid.

An inquest was held on April 14 at Norwich on the body of Robert Hardiment, a brewer's agent, who was found poisoned in his bedroom.

The Coroner said the deceased had become worried about business matters, and appeared to have taken prussic acid. It could not be ascertained how the poison, which was not sold by chemists, came into his possession. The poison was only used by chemists in making up prescriptions. The phial was green-coloured, and all poison-bottles sold by chemists in Norwich were blue. One was led to suppose that the bottle was taken away from a surgery or chemist's shop surreptitiously, because deceased never conld have bought it.

Detective-sergeant Goldsmith said he could only find two chemists in Norwich who kept the strong prussic acid known as "Scheele's" in stock.

Dr. Pritchard said the bottle found by the side of deceased had contained prnssic acid double the strength of that ordinarily sold.

The verdict was suicide whilst of unsound mind, brought on by business affairs and drinking.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.—Mr W. M. Scott has passed. Three candidates were rejected.

Registered Druggist Examination.—Messrs. C. B Hamilton, W. J Hamilton, M McCabe, R. McCausland, T H. Richardson, T. T. Soden, and T. Unsworth have passed. Five candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.—Messrs. J. Hartrey, J. M. Torrens, S V. O'Connor, W Gibson, A. E Pepper, and J. Kissane have passed. Six candidates were rejected.

Personal.

Mr. J. E. O'Neill, druggist, Maghera, was returned at the head of the poll at the election for the Tubbermore division of the Londonderry County Council held on April 14 Mr. O'Neill is a prominent Nationalist, and his victory was celebrated by lighting tar-barrels and bonfires, the playing of the local bands, and incessant cheering. Mr. O'Neill has also been returned unopposed to the District Council for Tullykeeran.

Mr. G D Beggs, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been presented with an illuminated address and a piano by the inhabitants of Dalkey, in recognition of his services as Hon. Secretary of the Dalkey Amusements Association for the past thirteen years. The presentation was made at the annual meeting of the Association.

Mr. Edward M. Hodgson, M.P.S.I. (McMaster, Hodgson & Co., chemists, Capel Street, Dublin), has been returned at the head of the poll a County Councillor for Rathmines West district.

Mr. Denis Enright, who has been for a number of years employed with Messrs. J. & G. Boyd, Limerick, has had his arm amputated in consequence of getting it crushed in some machinery.

Contracts.

Cork Guardians.—The Cork Chemical and Drug Company, Cork, for medicines (52 per cent. under L G B prices); Messrs. Leslie & Co. Dublin, surgical appliances (50 per cent. off gross cost of the articles purchased within the year).

Mallow Guardians.—The Cork Chemical and Drug Company, Cork, for surgical appliances.

Thomastown Guardians.—Messrs. J Clarke & Co., Belfast, for surgical appliances; Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe, Dublin, for medicines.

Tipperary Guardians.—Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, for medicines (45½ per cent. off L.G.B prices); the Medical Company, Cork, for surgical appliances (40 per cent. discount).

Death of Dr. Wm. Frazer.

Dr. William Frazer, F.R C S I., who died on April 14 at his residence in Harcourt Street, Dublin, was one of the Crown nominees to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on its formation. In that connection his name is mentioned in the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875. Dr. Frazer, in addition to the prominent position he occupied in the medical world, was an authority on Irish archæology.

Iodine industry.

Professor Ryan, of Berlin University, has been visiting Galway, and was escorted by the Fellows and students of Queen's College in cap-and-gown procession to Clifden, where he inspected the quality and quantity of the kelp, with a view to its utilisation in a new process of iodine-making. The inspection is understood to have been satisfactory, and will result in a new industry being started shortly in the town.

Chemist Vestrymen.

Mr. H. S. Misstear, L P.S.I., Upper Clanbrassil Street, Dublin, has been elected a member of the Select Vestry of St. Kevin's parish, Dublin; Mr. T. W. Robinson, L.P.S.I., Kingstown, to the Mariner's Church, Kingstown; Mr. R. T. White, Lower Camden Street, Dublin, to Molyneux Church; and Mr. W. H. W. Williams (of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Limited, Dublin) to Sandford parish, Ranelagh.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interestin to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Early Closing.

The chemists of Dumfries and Maxwelltown, with two exceptions, have resolved to close their places of business at 7 P.M. on all ordinary business days, except Saturdays, during May, June, July, and August.

The Wrong Bottle.

A carter named Henderson, living in Aberdeen, drank by mistake, on April 16, a small quantity of liniment in place of a medicine he was taking internally. An emetic was administered, but the victim failed to revive, and was removed to the infirmary in an unconscious condition. The liniment and mixture were contained in bottles of a similar size and colour.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Golf Club.

The Gibson handicap medal and club prizes were competed for on Monday last over the famous North Berwick Links. The winner of the medal and first prize was Mr. James Stott; second, Mr. W. Charles Baker; third, Mr. George Robertson. After the competition the members dined together at the Royal Hotel, and in the afternoon went for a second round in friendly matches. Captain Robertson presented the first and second prizes.

A Mushroom-farm in a Tunnel.

It may not be generally known that the old railway-tunnel under Scotland Street, Edinburgh, is used for cultivating mushrooms. Mr. J A Forret, chemist, Brougham Street, has been visiting it with a camera and Todd-Forret flash-lamp, and the result is three good pictures of the mushroom-beds in the *Scots Pictorial*. The monthly crop of *Agaricus campestris* produced in this strange farm amounts to 5,000 lbs.

S. C. I. Dinner.

The members of the Scottish section of the Society of Chemical Industry dined together, in the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, on April 17, to meet Mr. George Beilby, the new President of the Society. Professor G G. Henderson presided, and was supported by Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, Professor Barr, Mr. Carter Bell (Manchester), Mr. Gordon Salamon (London), and others. The toast of "The President" was proposed by the Chairman in an appreciative speech, and was replied to by Mr. Beilby.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The new season's card, which the executive of this club have just issued, indicates that Edinburgh, ever noted for its intellectual dexterity, does not allow the physical side to lie fallow, and the drug-trade, if we may judge from this card, is well over the average. Mr. J. A. Forret, as captain of the golf section, begins the play on April 3 for the Dick medal, and it will take the gowfers until October 28 to decide who will wear the medal. The T. and H Smith challenge-trophy is another big thing on the golf side, and is to be played for by teams. The cricketers of the club are early risers, as they play on the West Meadows on Mondays and Fridays at 6 A.M. The cycling section begins its pedalling this Saturday, April 22, with the spring meet at Barnton, and on the first and third Tuesday evenings of May to September, at 8 30, the members meet at the west end of Princes Street, thence they run in one of a dozen possible delightful roads. Swimming, running, and football have each their enthusiastic votaries and individual committees, and, we should not forget to mention, the club's eighth annual sports will be held at Powderhall, on Wednesday, May 24, in the evening, when one cycle handicap, flat and cycle races, and five-a-side football competitions will be held. Mr. J. P. Gibb, 8 Cobden Court, Newington, is the Secretary of the club.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

French Medicines in Asia.—The French agent for Indo-China reports that in Haiphong Tonkin, the British and Germans are securing the business in drugs and medicines to the detriment of the French, who have hitherto held the field. Information on this subject can be had from M. Doumer, Galerie d'Orleans, Palais Royal, Paris.

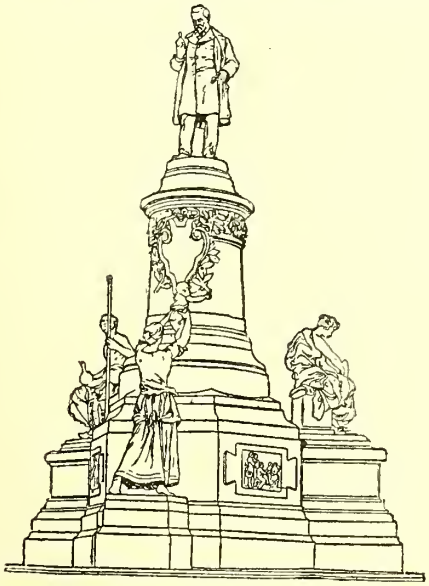
French Fancy Soaps.—The Minister of Commerce here has drawn up a decree with the object of allowing fancy soaps, in the making of which sugar is employed, to be manufactured in bond, in the same way as exists for alcohol used for perfumery, &c. The object of the measure is to find an outlet for the over-production of sugar by encouraging its use in various industries.

Denatured Acetic Acid.—It has been decreed by the French Customs that when glacial acetic acid is imported for industrial purposes, it is required to be denatured at the Custom-house by the addition of 300 grammes of wood-tar to 100 kilos. of the anhydride, corresponding to 250 grammes per 100 kilos. of crystallisable acid. After having paid the 5 per cent. duty, it is then free of the interior tax, on the production of a guarantee of the purpose for which it is intended.

The French Customs have received permission to impose the following duties on medicines :—

	General Tariff. Kilo.	Minimum Tariff. Kilo.
Benzoic-acid lozenges	1·30f.	0·98f.
Carbolic-acid „	1·30f.	0·98f.
Eucalyptus gum „	1·40f.	1·05f.
Rhatany and cocaine lozenges ...	2·50f.	1·88f.
Sulphur lozenges	1·10f.	0·83f.
Barbados aloes, powdered... ...	0·85f.	0·64f.
Socotrine „ „	1·60f.	1f.

The Pasteur Monument at Lille was unveiled last week by the French Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger, with due ceremony. The monument has been paid for by public subscription, and is placed on the Place Philippe le Bon, at



Lille. A Pasteur Institute was opened at the same time. The monument is by the well-known sculptor M. Cordonnier, a native of Lille. It is formed of a stone base, on which appears the statue of Pasteur in bronze. He is shown with his eyes fixed on a testing-glass, which he holds in his right hand. On the front of the base figures a sturdy work-woman, her arms half-bared, who holds with a gesture of gratitude her baby towards the great savant. To the right another woman in sitting posture holds on her knees a child snatched from death by inoculation. It is shown smiling at its mother, while she returns a look full of maternal affection. On the left a brewer in working costume is depicted, seated near a barrel of beer, a testimony to Pasteur's work on the fermentation of beer. All these statues are of natural size and in bronze. Bas-reliefs on the base of the monument represent various phases of Pasteur's work. Speeches were made by M Duclaux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, M. Viger, and M. Guillain, the French Colonial Minister, who opened the Pasteur Institute. Mme. Pasteur and several members of her family were present at the ceremonies.

Co-operative Pharmacy.—The first financial year of the Société Fédérale des Pharmaciens de France closed on March 31. As already mentioned in the *C. & D.*, this company was formed last year to take over M. A. Petit's manufacturing business, with offices at Paris and works at Puteaux, Seine. One of the objects of the company is to make patent medicines for sale by its customers, who are for the most part shareholders, and the word "Feder" has been registered as a trade-mark. It is thus a co-operative and anti-cutting venture. The balance-sheet has not yet been published, but it seems to be understood that no dividend will be paid this year. Considerable outlays have been made, and the company can scarcely be considered to be as yet in full working order. In fact, I understand that only one-tenth of the capital has been called up.

The Nancy Chemical Institute.—Germany's growth as a chemical centre (industrial and scientific) has not escaped the attention of her French neighbours, especially of those who live near the frontier. M. Haller, Director of the Nancy Chemical Institute, has not contented himself with forcing this truth on his fellow-countrymen by public speeches and numerous and exhaustive articles in scientific and other journals, but has made his establishment a unique institution in many ways. Founded in 1892 by the united action of the State and the Department, and attached, of course, to the Nancy Faculty of Sciences, it has steadily grown in importance. It has now a roll of nearly two hundred pupils, of whom about seventy-five are medical students studying for their natural science (P.C.N.) certificate, twenty study at the Brewery School (a separate building opened a few years ago), and the remainder are applying their efforts to the various industrial and practical developments of chemistry. I was not fortunate enough to find M. Haller on calling at the Institute last week, but one of his assistant-professors (there are nine of them in all now) gave me these figures. What distinguishes this school from the numerous educational institutions in France is its essentially practical nature. It is the only brewery school, I believe, except at Douai, and the only chemical institute except at Lille, which, I am informed, is poorly attended, and the new one at Lyons. Of course industrial chemistry is also now taught in Paris. A diploma of "chemist" is given after three years' study and the necessary examinations. "But do your students find situations? I asked. "Well, we have placed them all so far." "Where ' "Almost everywhere. First of all, we have the three big chemical-manufactories which you saw from the railway-line between here and Luneville, Solvay, the Soudières de la Meurthe, and the Soudières de la Madeleine. Then there are the breweries and the metallurgical establishments; and some go abroad to Spain, Russia, Roumania, &c. Two of our old pupils are engaged in aniline works at Manchester." A new dyeing school is in course of erection. This is a very important industry in the district, and the subvention of the General Council of the Department and the Nancy Municipality, together with subscriptions from various leading manufacturers around Nancy who sympathise with M. Haller's crusade, have provided the necessary laboratories and plant. In fact, I understand (a marvellous thing in France) that the whole of the cost of the Dyeing School—a very large building—has been paid for by public subscription.

We are informed on very high authority that one reason for the advance in quinine is on account of the loss of the Peruvian bark *Calisaya*, with Captain Cinchona commanding, off the South American coast. Later advices, however, throw doubt on the statement.—*Drug Topics.*

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" for March, 1899, of which copies may be obtained from the Publisher at 6d. each.

Mr. C. R. Blackett has been re-elected President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

N.S.W. Registered Pharmacists' Society.—Mr. H. A. Rose has been appointed the first President of this Society, and the *C.D.A.* publishes his portrait. Mr. Rose is a Victoria man by birth, and a nephew of Dr. H. C. Rose, of Hampstead, N.W.

Cream of Tartar for Victoria.—The Customs authorities have decided for the future to take samples of each shipment for analysis, and have fixed the standard at from not more than 10 to 12 per cent. of foreign matter.

American Pharmacy in the Colonies.—An American pharmacy, designated the "Owl Drug-store," has been opened in Sydney with all the latest transatlantic novelties, including a marble soda-fountain. This seems to have caught on.

The B.P. Addendum.—This issue of the *C.D.A.* contains a budget of letters about the colonial Addendum to the B.P. Messrs. E. C. Blake (Brisbane), Peter Bancroft, M.D. (Brisbane), W. J. Brownscombe (Richmond, Vic.), and F. W. Simmonds (Brisbane) are the writers. They give particulars about the colonial drugs, showing that their use is trifling. The same story comes from New South Wales.

Personal.—Miss McNeill, an English lady pharmacist who has successfully conducted a business at Liverpool, some thirty miles from Sydney, has gone to Sholinger, India, to establish a medical mission there, and also to take part in evangelical work. Before leaving Liverpool she was presented with a purse of sovereigns by the parishioners of the local church.

A Musical Pharmacist.—Mr. T. F. Brown, of New Norfolk, Tasmania, who a year or two ago came home to London and passed the Preliminary and Minor examinations at Galen Place, has composed a new waltz called the "Terilleo Waltz," which has been published by J. Walch & Sons, of Hobart. The waltz is dedicated to Miss Nellie Boorer, of Horsham, Sussex, England. This young lady, when the mail left, was on her way out to be married to Mr. Brown.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.—Some malicious person recently instituted proceedings against this Society for infringement of the Companies Act, under which the Society is registered. The offence of Society was said to be that it had not published its name, and in consequence was liable to a fine of 5*l.* a day while the alleged offence continued. The Society pointed out that it was not a company formed for profit, which was the view taken by the Magistrate, who dismissed the case with costs against the prosecutor.

Sharland & Co. (Limited).—At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held in Wellington, on February 2, changes in the articles of association relating to the directorate and situation of the head office (to be transferred from Auckland to Wellington) were adopted. It was explained that Mr. May, the managing-director, held at one time nearly half the shares in the company, but had sold parcels at different times and now only held two hundred, while two others of the directors—Messrs. Ellis and Sellgren—had reduced their interest to one hundred shares each. Most of the shares are now held in Wellington, and certain shareholders wanted the head office there. Mr. May retired at the end of February, and Messrs Ellis and Sellgren had elected to leave and start in business for themselves. Mr. Owen had accepted the position of manager, and the services of two capable gentlemen from Australia had been secured to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. Ellis and Sellgren. Messrs. W. Watson, M Kennedy, and C. Pharazyn were appointed directors for the current year.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

Natal Pharmacy Bill.—There is a proposal to amend the Natal pharmacy law. The Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce are strongly of opinion that any Pharmacy Bill on the lines of that of the Cape should be vigorously opposed.

Dr. Tibbles' Vi-cocoa Company (Limited) have discontinued their South African agency, and advice to this effect has been circulated throughout South Africa. In future the South African business is to be worked from London.

The Funeral of Mr. Tebb took place on March 22 at Maitland Cemetery, near Cape Town. The *cortège* left Lincoln House at 2.45, and the coffin was followed by the employés and a large number of chemists, including Dr. Hahn, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, Messrs. A. Mathew, Jeffrys, F. W. C. Thomas, and Mr. H. Evans. Mr. A Walsh (resident director of Lennon, Limited, at Port Elizabeth), and Messrs Gibbon, Knight, and Johnson, acted as pall-bearers. At deceased's own request no flowers were used.

Hannah's Acquittal.—Last week we mentioned that Mr. Thomas Hannah, the Natal chemist who was charged with fraud in connection with his recent bankruptcy, had been acquitted. Since then we have received further particulars of the trial, which was commenced at Maritzburg Criminal Sessions on Wednesday, March 15, and occupied the Court three days. Mr. Justice Finnemore and a jury tried the case, Mr. B. C. Clarence prosecuted. Mr Hannah conducted his own defence with remarkable ability. After the trial he attributed his success to the assistance given to him by the Right Hon. Harry Escombe, Q.C. The defendant had been asked 300*l.* for his defence, and as he had not 300 farthings at the time Mr Escombe voluntarily assisted him gratis. The accused cross-examined the witnesses, whose evidence was substantially what we have already published in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings. Mr Breda, his former partner, was the principal witness for the prosecution, as it was from the financial relations between these two that the charge arose, and his cross-examination by the accused practically broke down the case. Mr. Breda required a Dutch interpreter during the first part of his evidence, but when Mr. Hannah began to cross-examine him his Dutch forsook him and he got along nicely in plain and straight English. For the defence the accused called Mr. Advocate Bosboff, and questioned him in order to show the Court that he had advised Mr. Breda that accused had defrauded him. This witness amused the Court by telling how one day Hannah sent him a letter, which he did not open, but returned He afterwards learned that the letter contained two antibilious pills, with a note to the effect that they might assist him (Mr. Boshoff) to move the Judges in chambers. Accused having given evidence, Mr. Clarence addressed the jury for the Crown, and next day, March 17, accused addressed the jury, speaking with force and clearness, and presenting his points with considerable skill. There could be no shadow of doubt, he said, that Messrs Boshoff, D'Hotman, and Miller had trumped up the charge. That Mr. Breda had lost much money through this affair everyone knew, and no one regretted it more than he did, but Breda had himself, his brother, and Boshoff to blame for it. He (accused) tried as hard as any man could to prevent it, while Breda tried his best to bring it about by listening to the counsels of Boshoff, whom he knew to be a bitter enemy of accused. He was thankful for this opportunity of proving his innocence and clearing his name in the eyes of the world Through this conspiracy he had been made to suffer misery, privation, and imprisonment, under which many another man would have collapsed. First his partner was enticed away from him, and by such means the business that he had slaved for years to build up to what it was had passed into other hands He was bullied by the bankruptcy officials, his wife insulted, and no stone left unturned in order that he might be ruined, even the master of the Supreme Court going into the witness-box against him; but he had asked the fullest possible charge to be brought against him, and had refrained

all along from making any defence, in order that his case might find its way into the Supreme Court, preferring an acquittal by a jury to that of a magistrate. Mr. Hannah spoke for two hours and five minntes. His Lordship then summed up, saying in the conrse of his speech that Hannah might have been too sanguine, but he was not fraudnlent. The jury by 7 to 2 found the accused not guilty. The announcement was received with loud applause. His Lordship gave an order for the payment of the expenses for the witnesses for the defence. When the Court rose Mr. Hannah was warmly congratulated on the result of the trial, many complete strangers offering their felicitations.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.—A proposal is under consideration for the absorption of this college by the McGill University, and consequently converting the college into a pharmacy department of the university.

A Canadian Fire.—The *Canadian Phar. Jour.* reports the complete destruction by fire, on March 27, of the premises of Messrs. W. E. Saunders & Co, wholesale druggists, London, Ont. The loss is covered by insurance.

Glue-makers to Unite.—A movement is on foot to consolidate the different glue-manufacturers throughout the United States. It will include several large Western concerns, the largest of which is the P. D. Armonr Company, of Chicago.

Business Changes.—The Chesebrough Mannfacturing Co., of New York, for many years at State Street, Manhattan, have moved into the new Chesebrough building in the same street.—Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, have found that their New Orleans branch has outgrown its quarters, and have opened new four-storey premises in that city.

Phosphorus-explosion.—At Dresden, the other day, while three apotheker's assistants were preparing some phosphorus-paste and sifting the phosphorised meal, the latter snddenly exploded and the whole of them were severely burnt. Explosions of phosphorus under snch conditions are, we should think, exceeoingly rare, combnstion rather taking place.

N.Y. Poison-bottle Bill.—The Wilcox Bill, providing that poisons shall not be sold in quantities of less than 8 oz. unless put up in a box, package, phial, or bottle, octagonal in shape, with serrated edges, and a cautionary symbol of a skull and crossbones, has been blocked. The Bill had passed both Houses of the State Legislature; but the attention of Governor Roosevelt having been called to the fact that the bottle which the Bill prescribes must be used was patented some months ago by Mr. C. H. Fransisco, a member of the Municipal Council of Brooklyn, he has refused to sign it.

Chicago Kicks.—Pharmacy legislation in Illinois is being overdone, there being no fewer than five Bills relating to pharmacy before the Legislature. Neither of these seems to be much favoured by pharmacists themselves, and at a meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association in April the following resolution was passed:—

Whereas Illinois has now all the laws necessary for the white man's, coloured man's, or any other man's burden, and whereas there are already too many asses monkeying with pharmacy legislation, therefore be it resolved to instruct the committee on legislation to head off all pharmacy legislation, and to confer with the Board of Pharmacy, the State Association, and other local associations to prepare an entirely new Pharmacy Bill to be presented to the next General Assembly.

A Cuticura Quarrel.—The Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, which includes the pharmacists of Pittsburg and Allegheny and the Potter Drng and Chemical Corporation of Boston, who are the manufacturers of the Onticura remedies, are at loggerheads. The retailers asked the Potter Corporation to co-operate with them for the purpose of shutting out the cntter and the department-stores. This the company refused to do, submitting instead a plan for the distribntion of their goods which would do away with the middleman and give an increased discount to the retailer. The pharmacists, in turn, would have nothing to do with the scheme, and have inaugurated a war against the Potter Corporation's goods.

Maine Pharmacy Act.—A new Pharmacy Bill has been passed by the Maine Legislature which provides that it shall be unlawful for anyone to condnct the business of an apothecary "or display any drugs, medicine, drug-store fittings or furnishings, or any sign recognised as pecnliar to give the appearance of an apothecary," except in the manner provided by law. A board of commissioners of pharmacy will be appointed by the Governor, who will be required to give an annual report on the condition of pharmacy in the State, and on its doings generally, to the Governor and Conncil. This Board (to consist of three members) will consider all complaints of the violation of the Act, and have power to suspend or revoke the certificate of registration of any guilty person. All applicants for registration mnst pass the examination. Two grades of certificates being issned, one for registered apothecaries, the other for qnalified assistants. Before registration apothecaries must present evidence of having had three years' practical experience, or that they have gradnated from a medical school or college of pharmacy. Assistants must not be under 18 years of age, and have either passed the junior year in a college of pharmacy or have served two years in a pharmacy The fees are $10 and $5 respectively, and annual re-registration is reqnired, with a fee of $1 for apothecaries, and 50c. for assistants. Persons carrying on business illegally are subject to a fine of $50 per month for the first offence, and $100 per month for subsequent offences. Substitution and adnlteration are ranked as misdemeanours, the conviction for the latter being punishable by imprisonment or a fine not exceeding $400 A record must be kept of the usual poisons, inclnding "crystals of carbolic acid or a solution of strong carbolic acid." Cocaine or its salts may only be sold to dentists or on the prescription of a physician. Poisons must bear upon their containers a red label with the word "Poison," the antidote, and the name and address of vendor. Neglect to affix such label is punishable by a fine of $50.

Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section free of charge, if properly authenticated.

Mr. A. S. Driver, chemist and druggist, has purchased Mr. Jas. Tilson's business, Market Place, Long Sutton.

Mr. E. Abraham, of Caistor, has purchased the bnsiness previously carried on at Long Sutton by Mr. J. E. Townsend.

Mr. J. A. Robertson, chemist, of Fraserburgh, N.B., will open a business at Birnam, Perthshire, abont the middle of May.

Mr. J. E. Bush, chemist, Melksham, has fitted up a mechanical laboratory, with the most modern appliances for making artificial teeth.

A branch-pharmacy has been opened at 50 Qneen Street, Ramsgate, Thanet, by Messrs. Walker & Harris, cash chemists, London, Canterbury, and Ashford.

In consequence of the expiration of the lease at 47 Monkwell Street, E.C., Messrs. Lamplough (Limited), chemists, have removed to 134 Cheapside, E.C.

The drug-business at 9 The Village, Old Charlton, recently carried on by Mr. G. C. Fox has been closed and the goodwill and stock are to be sold by public auction.

Messrs. Brion, Pate, Burke & Co., the makers of "Beraudine" wool and other prodncts of peat, have removed from Walbrook to 6 Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Messrs. Kennedy & Co., druggists' snndriesmen, whose establishment at 159 Kingsland Road, N.E., was partially destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, have taken temporary premises at 34 Amhurst Road, Hackney.

Messrs. F. Gillespie & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E., have taken City offices in Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, E.C., where all communications should be addressed.

Legal Reports.

The Pharmacy Act—The Company's Assistants.

At Brompton County Court, on Tuesday, before Judge Stoner, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sought to recover 5*l* from Mr. Frederick C. Carter, a chemists' assistant or manager, engaged at 19 King's Road, Sloane Square, London, S.W., being a penalty alleged to have been incurred by the defendant on December 12, 1898, by having sold poison—namely, morphine—contained in and forming one of the ingredients of a compound called "Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne," he being unqualified.

Mr. T. R. Grey was counsel for the plaintiff Society, and Mr. C. H. Kirby, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Grey explained the nature of the case, and said the defendant was in the employment of a company which had several branch shops in London and elsewhere.

The first witness called was Mr. John Partridge, described as a commission-agent. He said he had been instructed by the Pharmaceutical Society to go to the shop at which the defendant was engaged, 19 King's Road, Sloane Square, and over the door he found the words "Sloane Pharmacy," or "Sloane Square Pharmacy." On visiting the shop on December 12 last he saw there a young man assistant.

Mr. Kirby: Can you see the young man here? Can you point him out?—No; I do not see him now. I have been here all day, but have not seen the man here who served me.

The defendant was requested to step forward, and the witness said that he (the defendant) was not the young man who served him.

Mr. Grey: How did you obtain the name of the defendant?—There was an errand-boy outside the shop, and I saw him go in and out again. I asked this boy for the name of the assistant behind the counter—the young man who served me.

Who was in the shop?—There was the young man I have mentioned, and who I was told was Carter, and a woman. The errand-boy told me that Mr. Carter was the manager. I had seen the same young man in the shop before I asked the errand-boy for the man's name. Then I went in and bought a bottle of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne.

The Judge (to the counsel for the plaintiff): You cannot come here and proceed until you have served the summons on the right defendant.

Mr Frederick C Carter, the defendant, examined by Mr. Grey, said that he was served with the summons, but did not serve the plaintiff with the chlorodyne. He was manager at the shop in question, but was not a qualified man. They did, however, keep a qualified man on the premises, and this gentleman was at the shop on the day the plaintiff came there. He (witness) also was at the shop the whole of the day in question.

Mr. Grey: Have you seen this man (Mr. Partridge) before to-day?—I cannot recollect having seen him.

Did you call upon the plaintiff's solicitors with regard to this matter?—No.

Do you know who did call?—Yes; the secretary of our company, Mr. Heard.

Who was in the shop on the day Mr. Partridge called?—Mr. Richards, the qualified dispenser, Mr. Long, and myself.

Mr. Grey (to Mr. Partridge): Can you describe the young man who served you?

Mr. Partridge: I wrote a description in my book at the time. Here it is:—"December 12, 1898, Sloane Pharmacy.—Dark-complexioned man, about 33 years of age; rather wavy frizzy hair; clean shaven, except at the sides, whose name was said to be Carter."

Mr. Grey (to Mr. Carter): Have you such a man in your establishment?

Mr Carter: We had a man something like that; I mean Mr. Long.

Mr Grey: Is he in court to-day?—I don't know.

The Judge: Is that gentleman in your company's employ now?—No, your Honour.

The Judge: Where is this Mr. Long now?—I think that he is not in an engagement at present.

Mr. Grey: Do you know Mr. Long's address?—Yes, 5 Montpelier Street, Brompton Road, South Kensington.

The Judge (to Mr. Grey): You can have the case adjourned if you like.

Mr. Kirby: I am here, your Honour, for Mr. Carter, who is the wrong defendant, and I ask that the case against him may be dismissed.

The Judge: Certainly not. The case had better be adjourned.

Mr. Grey (to Mr. Carter): What is Mr. Long's Christian name?—William.

The Judge: The case is adjourned for a month—until May 16.

A Company Chemist.

Before Justices Darling and Channell, sitting as a Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division, on Tuesday, the appeal case of Blondean et Cie *v.* Cullwick (Cullwick, Limited, claimants) came on for hearing. Mr. Gregory, who appeared for the appellant, said it was an interpleader-action tried before the learned County Court Judge Bishop, at Pembroke Dock, and before going into details he would read the judgment. The learned Judge said that in the interpleader-action Cullwick (Limited) claimed goods that had been seized to satisfy a judgment-debt due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, Blondeau et Cie. The facts were that G. H. J. Cullwick, trading as a chemist at 17 Meyrick Street, and residing at 12 Llanion Terrace, Pembroke Dock, was in insolvent circumstances, and on June 1, 1898, he formed a company with a nominal capital of 1 000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, for the ostensible purpose of purchasing and carrying on his business, and on the same day the company was incorporated. On the same day he entered into an agreement, which was registered on June 10, to sell to this company all his furniture and effects at 12 Llanion Terrace, all his leasehold interest at 17 Meyrick Street, all his stock-in-trade, fixtures, plant, &c., connected with his business, all his book-debts and securities, all his contracts, and all his property in connection with his business, for 800 fully-paid-up shares in the "company," thus disposing of all the property he was possessed of. The "company" consisted of Cullwick himself, his wife, his sister and her husband, the manager of his shop, and two other friends. It did not appear that the "company" possessed or subscribed any capital, or that any money was paid by any of the allottees for any shares allotted to them, or that Cullwick received any money-consideration for the sale, except the 800 nominal shares, which were really of no value at all, nor that any debts of Cullwick were paid by the "company," nor any fresh debts contracted. At the same "meeting" of the company, on June 1, Cullwick gave his brother-in-law (Kellow), acting on behalf of the company, formal possession by handing him the keys of his shop and of his residence, and at the same "meeting" Cullwick and Kellow were appointed "directors of the company," Cullwick to be managing-director and secretary, with power to act for the company in respect of all trading-matters. The "offices of the company" were to be at his private house, and Cullwick was to have, as part of his remuneration, the use of all the furniture and effects there. On June 17 Cullwick allotted to his wife, brother-in-law, and two other persons 560 of his 800 fully-paid-up shares, but no money was paid for them. It thus appeared that though he had professed to sell to the company his business, the whole of his property and house, with his furniture, &c., he was living in the house and in apparent possession of it and his furniture and effects, and carrying on the same business in the same way it was carried on before the alleged sale. It was contended for the claimants that this was a *bonâ-fide* sale by Cullwick to a *bonâ-fide* company, and cases were referred to as showing that a company so constituted might well be a *bonâ-fide* company. In one of the cases, however, the point decided was that a company composed of a solvent trader and his family might constitute a valid company. Here, however, he found that Cullwick, the chemist and vendor, knew that he was unable to pay his creditors, that Cullwick (Limited) knew it also, and that Cullwick the vendor and the company devised the plan by which Cullwick hoped to prevent his creditors from distraining on his goods, that the sale to the

"company" was colourable and fraudulent, and that the company was not a *bonâ-fide* company, and that the sale was intended to hinder and defraud Cullwick's creditors. He found that the conveyance by Cullwick to Cullwick (Limited) was fraudulent and void, and was made for the purpose of hindering and defrauding his creditors. The claimants therefore failed to make out a good title to the goods, and his judgment was for the execution-creditors, Blondean et Cie. Their Lordships, without hearing counsel further, dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Saccharin Corporation (Limited) *v.* The Anglo-Continental Chemical-works (Limited).

This case came before Mr. Justice Byrne, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, on April 14

Mr. Neville, Q C. (with whom was Mr. A. J. Walter and Lord Robert Cecil), said he had to move on behalf of the defendants that the plaintiffs might be ordered to deliver further and better particulars. The action was brought by the owners of certain patents in this country under which they manufactured saccharin, and their statement of claim set out the patents under which they were suing. These were very numerous. The defendants got an order for particulars, but the particulars given really came to nothing at all. They stated that the defendants had at divers times infringed the said letters-patent by importing into England certain compounds under the name of saccharin, &c. The defendants then got an order for further particulars, which were delivered. But the defendants had previously, on a motion by the plaintiffs, agreed to give them all the information they possessed with regard to the saccharin they were selling. The defendants gave the names of the manufacturers, and then the plaintiffs delivered these fresh particulars. The plaintiffs did not at present know the process by which saccharin imported into England by the defendants was manufactured, excepting that some saccharin sold by the defendants was made by Fahlberg, Litz & Co. at the Bale Chemical-works. The defendants now asked for a peremptory order that the plaintiffs should give better particulars, or that their action should be dismissed. The defendants did not want to be unreasonable, but they had this vague and general action, which was a purely fishing action in the first instance, hanging over them.

Mr. Moulton, Q C (who with Mr. J. C. Graham appeared for the Saccharin Corporation), said he thought the position of his learned friend was quite fair. The peculiar position of his clients was this: that they possessed the whole of the patents by which saccharin could commercially be made, and that the article imported by the defendants was made by persons from whom the plaintiffs could obtain no information as to how it was made. That made at the Bale works was made under Monnet's patent, and the action should go on with regard to that; but until the plaintiffs were able to give further particulars specifying the patents under which other persons made the saccharin, the action could not proceed.

Mr. Neville agreeing, Mr. Justice Byrne ordered that the particulars, other than those in regard to Monnet's patent, should be struck out without prejudice to any application to deliver fresh particulars. The costs of this motion to be costs in the action.

A Judge on Chemists' Treatment.

The summing-up of Mr. Justice Phillimore in the case of Coleman *v.* Coldwell & Co., which was crowded out of our report last week, was of particular interest. We therefore append it. Having stated that the action was brought to recover damages by reason of the negligence of the defendants' assistant in supplying a dangerous ointment, and supplying it without proper precautions, and in consequence of which negligence the child had received injury, his Lordship said it would be the duty of the jury to give to the child such damages as they would think a proper compensation for the injury she had received. If the injury was not likely to be permanent it was obvious that the damages should be very small indeed. The child had suffered some temporary pain. She and her parents had been put to some inconvenience. She would have for a time, at any rate, a scar. He did not know that there was any evidence that any money had been spent upon doctors in regard to that particular scar. The doctor had been consulted apparently rather about the ringworm which the child had in other parts of her face and head. Therefore, in that case, it was obvious that the damages would be very small indeed. If, on the other hand, the injury was permanent and serious—they had seen the child and would form their own opinion, and many of them were fathers of families—then if it seemed to them that there was a likelihood of its being a source of permanent injury the damages would be on a rather larger scale. Whether the injury would be permanent or not was a point as to which they could not positively decide. Some eminent people who had been called were of opinion that it would last the child during her life, or during all the important parts of her life until the time came when the scars of old age would make this scar unimportant. Other testimony of practitioners of eminence was to the effect that the scar would disappear in the course of a few years, and probably before the girl attained to womanhood. It was for them to judge as best they could from those different conclusions. But the first question, and the more serious one, was, Were there to be any damages at all? In order that they might award damages they must be satisfied that the defendant's servant or manager, Mr. Prince—of course the defendant was responsible for his servant's or manager's acts—had been guilty of negligence—that is to say, that he had been guilty of that negligence in the course of his business which an ordinary skilled, a reasonably skilled sensible and careful chemist's assistant ought not to have been guilty of, and they must further be convinced that it was due to that carelessness that that accident had happened. If, on the other hand, they should be of opinion that the chemist's assistant had not neglected any of the ordinary precautions which a chemist's assistant ought to take, then, though it had unfortunately happened that the girl had been injured, she had no right of action against the chemist's principal for what had happened. Among the undisputed facts of the case were that the girl had ringworm on her face, and that she was six years of age. The mother goes to the chemist. She thought she did not take the child, but it was curious that on this point there should be a difference of testimony between herself and the chemist's assistant, because the assistant thought she did bring the child. But be that as it might, the assistant supplied the mother for 3*d.* with a small box containing nitrate-of-mercury ointment, and told the mother she was to wrap a rag round her finger and apply it for a certain number of days. So far the mother and the assistant were agreed. The mother took the ointment away, applied it with a rag wrapped round her finger and then bound the rag upon the child's face for some hours from the morning when the child got up until about the time of the child's midday dinner. Then she re-applied it towards evening. She applied it for a third time in the night, but in the course of the night, owing to the screaming of the child through pain, she removed it. She re-applied it again in the morning, though it hurt the child, and then was stopped by the child's father, who insisted that it should be no more applied. The child suffered pain, and there was a running sore, which healed in about a fortnight, but which had left the scar which after eight months they had seen, and which, therefore, he need say nothing about. They had formed their own opinion about what it looked like All that was unquestioned. The next day the father took the child to the defendants' shop, but it being early-closing day it was shut. There they seem to have left the matter. They went to another chemist a fortnight afterwards on the subject of other patches of ringworm, and the chemist, noticing the spot, declined to have anything to do with the matter, and advised consultation with Dr. Robbins, under whose advice subsequently the mother went to the lawyer, with the result that they had that action to try. All that was common ground, and it was also common ground that when the lawyer's letter came to the principal, who knew nothing about it at all, some time in the month of September he and his assistant went to see the mother, and the mother told them frankly how she had applied the ointment. All that was common ground, but further than that he did not think there was any agreement Where the parties differed—or, rather, the only material

point on which they differed—was whether the chemist gave any further directions through his assistant to the mother, and whether the mother had admitted to Mr. Coldwell, the principal, when he came to see her, that his assistant gave her those further instructions, which she had not complied with, and whether she had not admitted to Dr. Stowers something to the same effect. Then there was the medical dispute as to whether it would have made all the difference if the mother had complied with the chemist's directions, which the chemist in fact gave. It was for the jury to say whether the mother or the chemist had given the more correct version; but it seemed to his Lordship personally much more probable that what Prince said and Coldwell said about that was the correct view of the case—that the mother must have admitted what in fact was the case, and that in fact she did receive those instructions from Prince. If Prince did give her those instructions, did he, or did he not, do what was necessary and right to do in the circumstances? On this point his Lordship reviewed the medical testimony, and referred to its divergencies. He asked the jury to believe that the doctors had, to the best of their judgment, said what was the truth of the matter, and he would advise them rather to seek to reconcile their statements, than to say that they were all worthless on the ground that they only came to say what they were paid to say. All agreed that the ointment was an ointment which, like most medicines, by the very reason that it was valuable, was also dangerous, and its very strength, when improperly applied, made it dangerous. Supposing they came to the conclusion, sitting as a kind of Court of Appeal from all the doctors who had been called, that in the long run they would rather agree with the plaintiff's doctor than the defendant's, and that, on the whole, that was a remedy which should not be used for the skin of a child six years old, still that did not amount to a verdict for the plaintiff. What they had to consider was, Was the defendant negligent or careless?—not, Had he the highest degree of skill which a doctor had?—but, Had he the competent amount of skill which they could expect from an ordinary chemist's assistant, to whom they went for a 3*d.* box of ointment? It would seem to him that the net result was that this was a valuable ointment, which, properly used, might, and very likely would, cure ringworm. Therefore, the question was whether the chemist, when he sold that 3*d.* box of ointment, gave sufficient directions and caution. He should have thought it would have been safer for them to take the view of the defendants, and to accept the statement of Prince, that he did give by word of mouth those instructions which he said he did give. If they thought it was an improper ointment to supply at all—verdict for the plaintiff. If they thought it was an improper ointment to supply without proper directions, and they did not believe that Prince gave those directions as he said he did—verdict given for the plaintiff. If they thought it was an improper ointment to supply without written directions—verdict again for the plaintiff. But if they thought it was a reasonable ointment to supply, and that Prince did give the directions which he said he did, and that it was the mother's carelessness which led to the trouble, and if they further thought it was not necessary that Prince should write upon the box, as well as give the necessary directions by word of mouth, then it would be a verdict for the defendant. It was a case of some little importance, not so much as to the amount of the claim at stake as it was with regard to the whole position of chemists, who, on the one hand, must be careful, but, on the other, must not have enormous liabilities imposed upon them.

The jury retired, and after half-an-hour's absence brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with the smallest amount of damages which would carry costs; but upon his Lordship pointing out that that would not do they, after a brief consultation, returned the damages at 5*l.*

A verdict for this amount was entered accordingly for the plaintiff, and, as his Lordship admitted the importance of the case, costs on the High Court scale were allowed.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Camphorated Oil.

At West Riding Petty Sessions, on April 15, Andrew Hall, drysalter, Sowerby Bridge, was charged with selling camphorated oil which, on being analysed, was found to contain 7 per cent. of camphor and 93 per cent. of mineral oil. It was stated for the defence that the oil was sold in penny bottles in exactly the same condition as it was received from a Halifax chemist. No chemist's name, however, appeared on the bottles. The Chairman of the Bench advised the defendant in future to obtain a warranty from the wholesaler. He further stated that if the Bench had the wholesale dealer before them they would have imposed a fine of 20*l.* Defendant was fined 10*s.* and costs.

At the same Court Thos. Mitchell, drysalter, Sowerby Bridge, was similarly summoned. In this case the oil was found to contain 9 per cent. of camphor. The defence was as in the preceding case, and a similar fine was imposed.

In last week's issue we reported a case at Todmorden, in which a small shopkeeper was fined for selling adulterated camphorated oil, which she stated was supplied to her by Mr. Ballinger, of Littleborough. Since then a letter has appeared in a local paper from Messrs. Sherratt & Co., Queen's Road, Manchester, stating that the oil was supplied by them to Mr. Ballinger, was distinctly labelled "Camphor Embrocation," contained 8 parts more of camphor than the Todmorden analyst reported, and was made with vaseline oil. Messrs. Sherratt & Co. further affirm that they did not know of the case until it had been decided, or they would have had expert evidence directly contrary to that of the local analyst, and would have insisted on an independent analysis from Somerset House.

At the Durham County Police Court, on Wednesday, Thomas Christelow, grocer, was charged with selling camphorated oil which contained 60 per cent. of cotton seed oil. He produced a letter from the wholesale dealer stating that they regretted the circumstances, and would pay the fine. Canon Greenwell, on behalf of the Bench, made this 20*l.* and costs.

Seidlitz-powders.

At the Durham County Police Court, on Wednesday, Nicholas S. Mohon, grocer, of Ferryhill Station, was fined 20*l.* and costs, under the Food and Drugs Act, for selling seidlitz-powders which were deficient 14 per cent. in sodium and potassium tartrate, 20 per cent. in sodium bicarbonate, and 36 per cent. in tartaric acid. The defendant, who pleaded guilty, produced a letter from the wholesale dealers who supplied him, stating that they were to blame. The Chairman (Canon Greenwell) said the case was a very bad one. A poor devil who stole 2*d.* was sent to gaol, but these people who systematically defrauded the public got off with nothing. Hence the large fine.

Safety-matches.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on April 18, the case of Norrish *v.* Hunt was tried. It was an appeal against a judgment of the Exeter County Court reported in the *C. & D.* January 14, 1899, page 62, in which Octavius Hunt, a match manufacturer, was ordered to pay the plaintiff (Mrs. Norrish) 15*l.* and costs, for personal injuries caused by the explosion of a box of matches of defendant's manufacture.

The appeal was allowed on the ground that on the Judge's notes there was no evidence of fraudulent misrepresentation, which much be established in order to enable the plaintiff to recover.

Leave to appeal was given.

The Medical Act.

The Use of the Title "Doctor."

At Marylebone Police Court on April 13, before Mr. Curtis Bennett, Thomas Richard Allinson was summoned for pretending to be a doctor of medicine, and for using the titles "Doctor" and "ex-L.R.C.P. Ed." Evidence for the prosecution was given that defendant, who had been removed from the Register, was the editor of a medical column in the *Weekly Times and Echo*, and in consequence of what

appeared in that paper a woman in Chelmsford wrote to defendant with reference to her husband, who was suffering from diabetes, believing that defendant was a medical man. In the communications between this woman and defendant his name appeared as "Doctor" Allinson.

For the defence it was contended that Mr. Allinson had committed no offence by using the title L.R.C.P., because he prefixed it by the "ex." As to the use of the word "doctor," the defendant clearly stated in the column of the newspaper that he was not a doctor of medicine, although he had been trained as one.

Mr Curtis Bennett held that defendant, in speaking of himself as "Dr." Allinson in some of his pamphlets and other printed and written matter, meant to convey to the public that he was a doctor of medicine. For that he fined him 5*l.* and five guineas costs. He dismissed the second summons.

Poisoned-grain Act.

At the Cambridge Borough Police Court on April 18, before Mr. A. Sydney Campkin (presiding) and Mr. A. MacIntosh, John Alsopp was charged with selling poisoned grain. After evidence of the sale had been given, Mr. J. West Knights, public analyst, stated that he had analysed the grain and found it to contain ·04 per cent. of strychnine. The Chairman said that out of fourteen previous convictions against the defendant no fewer than nine had been for the same offence. It was evident, therefore, that he knew the law, which was very stringent with regard to poisoned grain. He would be fined 5*l.* and full costs, making in all a fine of 8*l.*

Joseph Baxter, a farmer, of Gravel Hill Farm, Madingley, was next charged and fined 5*s.* for sowing poisoned grain. Defendant stated that he had bought the grain in Cambridge Market. It transpired that the offence was discovered by some dead rooks being examined, and the grain in their crops was found to yield 0·1 per cent. of strychnine.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Harry Bentinck Budd, Charters Towers, Lingfield, Patent-medicine Manufacturer and Vendor.

This bankrupt attended at the Tunbridge Wells Bankruptcy Court on April 12 for his public examination. Mr. F. W Davis, who had been appointed trustee, stated that he had not had time to obtain his certificate from the Board of Trade, and was therefore not then in a position to take any part in the public examination, which was accordingly adjourned until May 9.

Re Harry Munkman Haines, 9 and 11 High Street, Rushden, Northampton, Chemist, &c.

At the County Hall, Northampton, last week, this debtor attended before the Registrar, Dr. Faulkner, for the purpose of undergoing his first public examination, and, replying to questions put by the Official Receiver, debtor stated that he first commenced business at Thrapstone in 1894, with about 80*l.* capital of his own and 100*l.* borrowed money. He had illness, business fell off, and he moved from Thrapstone to Rushden. At that time he was 800*l.* to the bad. Nine months ago he made a private arrangement with his creditors to pay 20*s.* in the pound but that had not been carried out. According to the accounts, the liabilities amounted to 953*l* 14*s* 7*d* and the assets 128*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 824*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* An adjournment was eventually ordered.

Re Ethelbert Foster, Moss Bank Works, Widnes, Chemical-manufacturer.

This debtor has filed accounts disclosing gross liabilities 1,319*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, and assets 831*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* He attributes his failure to "being held to be liable for his father's debts." From the Official Receiver's observations it appears that the debtor started business as a tallow-refiner at Penketh in 1892 under the style of Jonas Foster & Co., with about 50*l.* capital. Jonas Foster was his father's name, but debtor states there never was any partnership between them, his father being employed by him. In 1895 the debtor took over the lease of Moss Bank Works at Widnes, and in 1899 a bank at Preston obtained judgment for 248*l.* odd and costs against Jonas Foster & Co. Debtor states that he knew nothing whatever of that debt, and still denies his liability. The turnover has been about 2,000*l.* per annum, and rough sheets had been produced showing a profit of about 90*l* a year. In February last debtor entered into partnership with E. Dent, and they traded as Foster, Dent & Co. The debtor brought into this partnership his stock-in-trade, which he valued at 32*l.*, and Mr. Dent brought in 22*l.* The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Allen, Richard, Widnes	11	7	6
Jeans & Son, Warrington	12	0	0
Bankers, Lytham	445	5	11
Fully-secured Creditor.			
Bowden's Trustees, Liverpool	303	8	8

Re Schofield & Griffin, 16 Keyworth Street and 110 Mill Street, Liverpool, and 63 Rice Lane, Walton, and 46 Linacre Road, Seaforth, near Liverpool, Druggists.

The adjourned public examination of these debtors took place last week at the Court House, Government Buildings, Victoria Street, Liverpool, before Mr. Registrar Bellringer, who allowed the examination to be concluded. The statement of affairs discloses liabilities amounting to 149*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and assets estimated at 32*l.* 10*s.*, the whole of which is absorbed by preferential claims.

Re William Gray and Herbert Gray, formerly trading in co-partnership, under the style of "William Gray," Oriental Buildings, High Street, and Drain Side, Lime Street, Hull, Oil Refiners.

The public examination of these debtors was held at the Hull Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Rollitt, on Monday. The statement of affairs filed by the debtors disclosed liabilities amounting to 6,164*l.*, and a deficiency of 4,932*l.* They went into business in 1891, and two years afterwards called their creditors together. A dissolution of partnership then took place, and the debtors' father and brother-in-law retired from the firm. William Gray stated that at the present time his mother was a creditor for 1,557*l.*, money lent to the firm. A previous statement showing his mother to be a creditor for 613*l.* was incorrect. In June, 1897, they prepared a balance-sheet, showing witness and his brother to be 1,200*l.* to the good, but afterwards an accountant that they called in reduced the balance to 400*l.* The turnover of the firm was about 50,000*l.* per annum. Witness had only drawn 300*l.* per annum, and his brother less, for household and personal expenses. The examination was adjourned.

Re James Wm. Flintoff, 35 Whalley Range, Blackburn, Drug-store Proprietor.

At the Blackburn Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday this debtor came up for his first public examination. His liabilities were stated to be 60*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and assets *nil.* He attributed his position to the loss of a recent law-suit brought by Mr. Thomas Beecham for an injunction in respect of the sale of pills which were not of Beecham's manufacture. The liabilities were in respect of costs in connection with that action. Debtor commenced business in November, 1895, with 100*l.* borrowed capital, which was not repaid. He kept no books of account, and last October executed an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, paying 5*s.* in the pound upon 140*l.* Questioned with regard to the law-suit, the debtor explained that he bought some pills labelled as Beecham's at an auction-sale of a druggist's stock at Blackburn and resold them, believing them to be what they were represented to be. Mr. Knowles, who represented the debtor, said his client allowed the injunction to go by default because he had not money to contest the action. The Official Receiver asked whether the debtor still believed they were Beecham's pills. Mr. Knowles thought the question was scarcely fair, as the debtor had had no opportunity of analysing them. The Official Receiver did not press the question, the debtor adding that he bought the pills cheap and sold them cheap. The examination was adjourned.

Deed of Arrangement.

Blankley, Thomas Ernest Bagshawe, Market Place, Brigg, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Jonathan Spring, Brigg, accountant. Dated April 5; filed April 11. Secured creditors, 140*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 1,262*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,000*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Anglo-American Oil Company	13	0	0
Blankley, Mrs.	639	0	0
Blundell, Spence & Co. (Limited), Hull	107	0	0
Braby & Hinchliffe (Limited), Manchester	105	0	0
Cary-Elwes, Valentine, Brigg	47	0	0
Cheesman, —, Brigg	24	0	0
Draper & Sons	22	0	0
Hutchinson, Henry, Brigg	13	0	
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull	83	0	0
Lyne, G. A., & Sons, Brigg	151	0	0
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	12	0	0
Preferential creditors	11	0	0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Aitken, R. C., Aitken, M. A., and **Aitken, L. S.,** under the style of Mary Ann Aitken & Son, Mitcham, Surrey, dye and drug wood grinders and chemical-manufacturers.

Spanton, W. D., and **Cockill, T. T.,** under the style of Spanton & Cockill, Hanley, physicians and surgeons.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

Adjudications.

Daniel, William James, Middlesborough, chemist and druggist.
De Mirimonde, Leon James Pomme, Barnsley, surgeon-dentist.
Howarth, Samuel Lewis, Oldham, chemist.
Lancaster, James, Nelson, late Burnley, artificial-teeth maker.

New Companies & Company News.

Denham's Patent Bottling-Machine Company (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with William Denham, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in patent bottling-machines and patent packet-filling machines. Registered office, 23 Silver Street, Halifax.

Tyne Acetylene and Carbide Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of the Northern Acetylene Gas and Carbide Company (Limited), and to manufacture, sell and deal in acetylene-gas apparatus, and carbide of calcium and other chemicals. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office 67 Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

John Evison & Co. (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by John Evison at Ramsey, Hunts, to adopt an agreement with George Keeble, and to manufacture, import, export, sell and deal in artificial manures, natural and artificial feeding-stuffs, fertilisers, and chemicals. The first directors are John Evison (chairman), Percival J. Evison, George Keeble, Arthur J. Keeble, and A. Charles Daivis.

Desrumaux's Automatic Water Softener and Purifier (Limited).—Capital 75,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the British patent-rights for Henri Desrumaux's inventions, to adopt an agreement with Wm. Parker, and to carry on the business of water purifiers and softeners, waste-liquor purifiers, manufacturers of machinery for softening, hardening, purifying, or filtering water, engineers, chemists, druggists, consulting chemists, &c. Among the subscribers is J. T. Norman, consulting chemist, of Avalon, Putney Common, S.W.

Midland Non-Alcoholic Beverage Company (Limited).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a mineral-water manufacturer carried on at Lindsay Street, Kettering, Harborough Road, Rushden, and Clare Street and Somerset Street, Northampton, and also a hay and corn merchant's and firewood merchant's business. Wm. G. Hackett is the vendor, and is to act as the managing director. Registered office, Hazeldene Works, Lindsay Street, Kettering.

Aberdeen Combworks Company (Limited).—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of 300,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of comb manufacturers carried on by S. R. Stewart & Co., at the Aberdeen Combworks, Hutcheon Street, Aberdeen, Basinghall Street, London, and 37 Carr's Lane, Birmingham; the Rosemount Comb Manufacturing Company (Limited), of Forbes Street, Aberdeen, and London; and G. Stewart & Sons, of York Combworks, York, and London. The first directors are Sir D. Stewart, James Bower, C. Niven, Henry Stewart, and W. Dyce Stewart. Qualification, 200 shares. Remuneration, not to exceed 300*l.* per annum (divisible) for the first three years. Registered office, Aberdeen Comb Works, Hutcheon Street, Aberdeen.

Boots (Limited).—At auction at Lincoln on April 14, 103 1*l.* fully-paid 6-per-cent. preference shares in Boots (Limited) were sold in several lots; they realised 27*s.* 6*d.* each. Eighty-seven 1*l.* fully-paid ordinary shares were also disposed of in one lot at 41*s.* each.

Messrs. T. G. Gibbons & Son, Queen's chemists, 41 Market Street, Manchester, are about to convert their concern into a limited-liability company, the company to consist exclusively of fully-qualified chemists. The wholesale and manufacturing part of the business will be conducted at the warehouse and laboratories in Market Street and Cromford Court. The retail business will be transferred to an address in King Street, one of the most fashionable thoroughfares in the city.

Barclay & Sons (Limited).—The report for 1898 states that the profit for the year, after writing off bad debts and making ample allowance for doubtful ones, is 4,232*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, out of which has been paid the interest on debentures and full dividends on the preference shares amounting to 2,050*l.* 4*s.*, leaving an available balance of 2,182*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* (being an increase of 421*l.* over 1897), out of which the directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent. This leaves a balance of 1,234*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—To write off the capital account, 800*l.*; to carry to bad debt reserve, 100*l.*; to place to the reserve fund (bringing it up to 700*l.*), 154*l.* 9*s.*; and to carry the balance forward, 169*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The annual meeting will be held at 95 Farringdon Street on April 27, at 3 P.M.

Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, 1898 (Limited).—Mr. Thomas Smith presided at the first general meeting of the shareholders of this Company held in the Cannon Street Hotel on Wednesday. In the course of his remarks Mr. Smith stated that during the year the increased price of raw material had materially reduced the gross profits of the year's trading; cocoa had advanced by 30 per cent. Comparatively mild weather had also been against the business, nevertheless, the year had been decidedly prosperous, and the actual assets (without the goodwill) amount to 233,742*l.* Mr. Smith also mentioned that the Company's agents have commenced development of the business in South Africa, Australasia, South America, the West Indies, and other parts, and the export business is improving. Alderman Treloar seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and congratulated the shareholders on the progress of the company. He deprecated encouragement of Stock Exchange speculation in company's shares. Mr. Barnet mentioned that the directors had taken during the year only 1,375*l.* in fees, although they were entitled to 2,000*l.* Mr. Lighton did not see that the decreased profits could be entirely due to the enhanced price of cocoa. After several other speeches the meeting, which was of a cordial character, adopted the directors' report for the recommendation of dividends as already mentioned in The Chemist and Druggist.

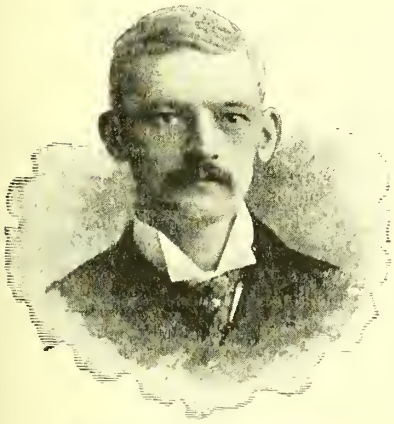
The Council Election.

We now have the pleasure of completing our statement of the views of the new candidates for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. We gave those of Messrs. Campkin, Druce, Glyn-Jones, and Wright last week, and now we append the replies which Messrs. Morrison (Tring) and Smith (Liverpool) have been good enough to send to our questions.

1. *Please indicate the special qualifications on which you rely as recommending you to the electorate.*

Mr. Morrison: I ask the votes of the electors as an ordinary pharmacist of the rank-and-file, who knows the needs of that majority of members who have chosen pharmacy as a means of livelihood. I have been in business for over ten years on my own account, both in London and the country, and for about eight years was a divisional secretary for West St. Pancras.

Mr. Smith: Modesty compels me to disclaim any special qualification for the Pharmaceutical Council, though it may be that a knowledge of the sentiments of a large number of retail chemists, and of the conditions under which very many businesses are carried on, acquired as the local secretary in Liverpool, would be of some use.



Mr. John Smith, Liverpool.

Mr. Morrison's portrait should have appeared in this space. But, unfortunately, we have found it impossible to produce a block from the negative which that gentleman kindly sent us.

Mr. R. E. Wright, London.

2. *In seeking election to the Council, do you propose to advocate any special departure in policy which a retiring councillor has not advocated or carried out?*

Mr. Morrison: I would advocate the necessity of pharmacists carrying on business in their own names, and not under fictitious ones which do not appear on the register of chemists and druggists.

Mr. Smith: I have no revolutionary proposals to bring forward. While appreciating the importance of educational matters, and the ability that has been devoted to that department, I think that more attention might be given to matters of trade interest. Indeed, I see no reason why the Council, without in any way injuring its present position, should not become the centre of an important trade organisation.

3. *Do you support the policy of the present Council, as indicated by the suggestions for a draft Pharmacy Bill lately submitted to the Lord Chancellor?*

Mr. Morrison: The draft Pharmacy Bill is feeble, but perhaps better than nothing, and it is my opinion that the existing Council can do little to improve the state of the ordinary chemist so long as its individual members are opposed or absolutely indifferent to trade interests.

Mr. Smith: I think it unnecessary to say whether or not I *would have agreed* to the late suggestions for an amended Bill, but I do say it is clear that the law relating to pharmacy as now interpreted will not be allowed to continue, and that serious responsibility lies on the Council to produce a solution of the difficulty. If elected, I would be prepared to share that responsibility.

4. *Do you consider the present system of discussing all important business in committee is satisfactory?*

Mr. Morrison: Most decidedly many important matters are, for obvious reasons, better discussed in committee.

Mr. Smith: I am decidedly of opinion that there should be more discussion in open Council.

5. *Would you support action being taken under the Pharmacy Act against the unqualified dispensers of medical men when they technically "sell" poisons?*

Mr. Morrison: Certainly; if the officials who act under the Pharmacy Act have the power to do so.

Mr. Smith: We have had many instances of unanimity amongst the medical profession when their privileges were threatened. At a critical period of our existence, when we are attacked by a Government measure and will need all the friendly influence we can command, would it be wise to risk the antagonism of the medical fraternity? I think not.

6. *Sir James Crichton Browne in his inaugural address to the School of Pharmacy suggested that the Minor examination should be divided. Will you endeavour to have this suggestion carried out on an early date?*

Mr. Morrison: The mode of conducting the Minor examination requires amendment both in the interests of the student, the post-graduate, and the community at large.

Mr. Smith: I see no immediate necessity for dividing the Minor examination. It is bound to come as the proper complement to the new by-laws, but a higher standard of knowledge will certainly be required of the candidates, and it will be a more costly examination. An examination which can be prepared for by six to twelve months' study is not too severe a test for one examination for a person desiring to qualify as a pharmacist.

"The Coming Age" is the name of a new magazine which Mr. J. Uri Lloyd, the Cincinnati pharmacist, and author of the Universe dreamer, is to edit.

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Editorial Comments.

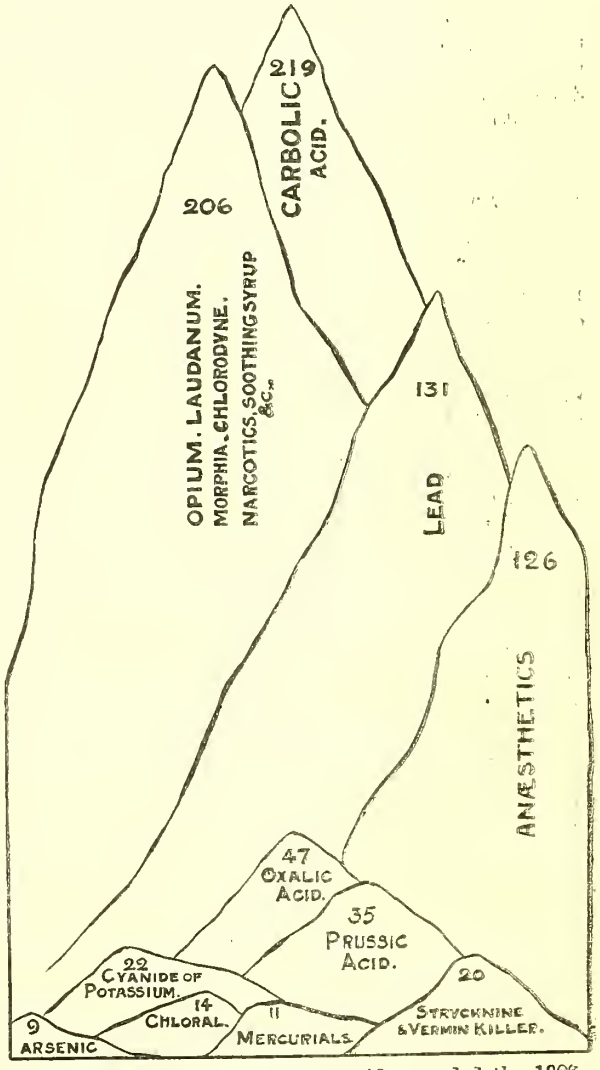
Poisonings in 1897.

THE statistics of poisonings in the year 1897 which have just been published by the Registrar-General present as usual several points worthy of consideration. What we should particularly like to know is whether six members of Parliament out of the whole 658 ever look at them at all, and especially whether the Lords of that department to whom the protection of the public from the risks of accidental poisoning has been entrusted study them. Or are these Poison Bills with which we are familiar drafted and sub-

mitted to Parliament without any reference to these all-important figures? From internal evidence we should certainly say that this has been the case.

—	Negligence and Accidents		Suicides	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Acetic acid	1	—	—	2
Aconite	3	—	1	2
Alcohol	8	4	—	—
Ammonia	4	7	6	3
Anæsthetics:—				
Chloroform	60	33	—	1
Chloroform and ether ...	2	—	—	—
Ether	5	4	—	—
Kind not stated	13	9	—	—
Antimony	—	—	1	—
Arsenic	2	1	4	2
Belladonna, atropine	2	5	2	1
Bichromate of potash	2	1	2	—
Bromide of potassium	1	—	—	—
Bryony, white, berries	—	1	—	—
Buttercup	1	—	—	—
Carbolic acid	26	17	89	87
Carbon monoxide	3	—	—	—
Carbonic-acid gas	4	—	—	—
Chloral	10	1	2	1
Chlorate of potash	1	—	—	—
Chloride of zinc	1	—	—	—
Chlorodyne	13	7		2
Chrome dye	—	1	—	—
Coal-gas	12	6	1	1
Cocaine	1	—	—	—
Colocynth	—	1	—	—
Copper-fumes	1	—	—	—
Cresolene	—	—	1	—
Cupric chloride	—	—	1	—
Cyanide of potassium	2	1	14	5
Dulcamara	—	1	—	—
Fish, poisonous	4	1	—	—
Fish and meat, tinned	2	7	—	—
Food, improper	2	1	—	—
Foul air	1	—	—	—
Fruit, unripe	1	—	—	—
Fumes, coke	3	1	—	—
Fumes, kiln	7	1	—	—
Fumes, sulphur	1	—	—	—
Fumes, tobacco	1	—	—	—
Fungus	—	2	—	—
Gas-irritant	1	—	—	—
Godfrey's cordial	—	1	—	—
Hydrochloric acid	13	4	11	21
Iodine	1	—	—	—
Irritant	2	—	—	—
Jeyes' fluid	—	1	—	—
Lead	105	26	—	—
Liniment	—	—	1	1
Mercuric chloride	1	—	—	2
Mercury	—	3	—	2
Mercury precipitate	—	—	1	2
Methylated spirit	1	—	—	—
Narcotic	5	3	—	1
Nitric acid	—	2	7	3
Nitroglycerin	—	—	—	1
Opium, laudanum, morphia ...	65	44	41	16
Overdose of medicine	—	1	—	—
Oxalic acid	2	3	23	19
Paraffin	1	—	—	1
Parsnip-wine	1	—	—	—
Permanganate of potash ...	—	—	—	1
Phosphorus	1	4	1	5
Podophyllum	—	1	—	—
Pomegranate	—	1	—	—
Privet-leaves	—	2	—	—
Prussic acid, oil of almonds ...	1	—	32	2
Ptomaines	12	9	—	—
Pyrogallic acid	—	—	—	1
Salt of lemon	—	—	3	1
Sewer-gas	5	1	—	—
Smoke	3	3	—	—
Soda, baking	—	1	—	—
Soothing-syrup, cordial, &c. ...	—	1	—	—
Strychnia, nux vomica	2	1	7	3
Sulphonal	—	—	—	1
Sulphur dioxide	1	—	—	—
Sulphuretted hydrogen	2	—	—	—
Sulphuric acid	3	—	5	5
Tobacco	3	—	—	—
Vermin-killer	—	—	3	4
Water-hemlock	1	—	—	—
Weed-killer	2	—	1	—
Yew-leaves	1	—	—	—
Zinc sulphate	—	1	—	—
Kind not stated	14	16	25	16

Comparing our table with the similar one which we compiled last year from the Registrar-General's returns, we



find that the arch-poison carbolic acid exceeded the 1896 total by 22 deaths, 219 deaths being credited to it in 1897 against 197 in 1896. It is still well below its record of 258 in 1895, but it will reach that figure again if the Lords of the Council have their way. It is particularly noticeable that the carbolic deaths classed as accidental are growing in number. These are the fatalities that scheduling is especially designed to prevent. The official reports show

that the deaths from carbolic acid during the decade so far have been 69 in 1890, 94 in 1891 106 in 1892, 148 in 1893, 201 in 1894, 258 in 1895, 197 in 1896, and 219 in 1897.

Deaths from opium and its preparations are still on the increase, and so are those from prussic acid. These are to some extent accounted for by the growing popularity of suicide among the educated classes, who know better than to torture themselves by swallowing carbolic acid, and can more easily procure scheduled poisons. Anæsthetics again show an alarming increase. The fatalities attributed to them in 1896 were 72—in 1897 the number reached 126. This record is surely a disgrace to the medical profession. Many competent authorities allege that these so-called accidents are all preventible, and it does not seem as if sufficient attention is paid by surgeons who are responsible for the administration of anæsthetics to the precautions which were insisted on by the practitioners of a preceding generation.

Excluding deaths by anæsthetics we find that the Registrar-General records 452 deaths from scheduled poisons and 670 from other substances which he calls poisons but which the law does not recognise as such. Carbolic acid accounts for 219 of these, and lead for 131 of the rest. The comparatively few deaths resulting from some of the best-known and most widely used poisons is strikingly shown by our diagram, and is overwhelming proof of the value to the public of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The Council Election.

The election for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain next month promises to be of exceptional interest. It is the first under the new Act, and it presents questions of both personal and political concern with regard to which the new constituency may take different views to those which have hitherto prevailed. With six new candidates and seven who have already served for more or less lengthy periods, the issue is fairly raised, though not very sharply, by the newcomers themselves, whether the present Council has done its duty satisfactorily.

Of course it is right that personal qualities should weigh with every voter, but in discussing the candidates publicly it is hardly possible to compare one against the other. It would be a very ungenerous constituency that would punish every failure by a withdrawal of confidence. Honest efforts, even when unsuccessful, are worthy of hearty support, and it is for voters to judge whether in recent circumstances the Council's defeat has been due simply to *force majeure*, or whether the policy for which the members have all made themselves equally responsible has been such a serious error of judgment as to call for some marked indication of general disapproval at the poll. If the members of the Society are really in earnest, and desire to have a Council which will work energetically for trade interests, they must indicate by their votes what they want. If the retiring members are all, or nearly all, elected, there can be but one conclusion from such a demonstration, namely, that the Society as a body endorses the action for which the Council has made itself responsible. That is an intelligible, though we do not think it would be an intelligent, policy. We are not by any means sure that the new six would be better individually than any six out of the seven retiring councillors, and certainly we should have to sacrifice a good deal of valuable experience. But the opportunity is one which should not be lost of impressing on all those who serve on the Council that their actions are being watched by their constituents, and that re-election or rejection will be the result of general approval or disapproval. "The loser pays" is the principle on which the world is run, and in this case the Council, which has had finer opportunities than have been presented to any of its predecessors, made a wild bid for popularity, missed its mark, and ought to pay the penalty.

The conduct of each of the seven retiring representatives, at a Council whose proceedings are supposed to be fully reported, ought to speak for itself. If, as a matter of fact, it is impossible to distinguish any who protested from the others, they have themselves to thank. They have aimed at unanimity, and they have succeeded in their aim to a point which would have seemed to most of us impossible of attainment, and which some of us do not regard as desirable. If any of the retiring members will address us on any question of pharmaceutical interest which may seem to be pending at this election, we shall publish their statements with much pleasure, whether in these they defend, or explain, or excuse that which they have done.

Meanwhile, we have had pleasure in publishing such indications as we have been able to collect of the views and programmes of the gentlemen who offer their services in substitution for those of the sages who now direct the fortunes of the Society. They seem to be all men who take an intelligent interest in the affairs of pharmacy, and most of them are men with a record of good work, either pharmaceutical or municipal, to their credit. We do not propose at this moment to comment in detail on the pronouncements which we have published. They speak for themselves. What is clear is that several of the new candidates would bring a fresh breeze from the trade into the Council-room, where something to stir the pacific but unhealthy stagnation of ideas is sadly wanted.

The "Lancet" on the Pharmacy Bill.

We called attention last week to the attitude of the organs of medical opinion towards the claims of pharmacists in view of the Lord Chancellor's Bills. The *British Medical Journal*, as we then pointed out, had expressly supported the omission of chemists from the Bill prohibiting companies from practising certain professions; the *Lancet* and the *Medical Press* had simply ignored us. In the issue of the *Lancet* for April 15, however, a very good article handsomely supporting our view is published, and we hope this more accurately represents the opinions of medical men than the ungenerous suggestions of the *B.M.J.* Having first explained the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill, and the circumstances which led up to it, the *Lancet* says:—

A greater blow to the status of the respectable profession of pharmacy could hardly have been dealt, and if the Bill be passed all the commendable energy and zeal of the Pharmaceutical Society to raise the standing of those who dispense medicines and sell poisons will be lost. Indeed, since the time when the Pharmaceutical Society was established, in 1841, it has laboured most vigorously for a test of qualification, and in 1868 Parliament recognised the importance of registering a body of educated men such as are those who follow the practice of pharmacy. The Lord Chancellor has amplified that provision in section 16 of the Pharmacy Act which was framed on behalf of widows and which enables them to retain a hold on the businesses which their deceased husbands were qualified to conduct. Exception may be taken to the suggestion in the memorandum to the Bill that the object of the Bill is to place a company in the same position as the executors or trustees of a deceased druggist, for it should be pointed out that the law insists that the executors of a deceased druggist must appoint a qualified manager. Pharmacists would, we think, deplore the passing of this Bill, for it would plainly afford a mischievous precedent tending to drag down professional occupation to the level of mere trading. The medical pro-

fession, we have no hesitation in saying, regards the pharmaceutical profession as a useful and honourable one which can only be properly conducted by men of enlightenment and knowledge who must be recognised as such and stamped by a qualification recognised by the State. It seems to us that if this Bill should become law a company could "run" a hundred shops, and yet retain the services of only one single qualified man to satisfy the requirements of the law. Thus in ninety-nine shops medicines could be dispensed and poisons sold by the unqualified, the inexperienced, and the ignorant. The development of "companies" has of recent years been great. Hence the pharmacist has found it expedient to add accessories to his business which require no legal qualification to enable him to sell them. For example, tooth-brushes, combs, and sponges, and a variety of other articles are, strictly speaking, outside the class of article which the pharmacist might be expected to sell. Doubtless, these accessories are a source of profit to him, but we cannot help thinking that if his work had been restricted to the dispensing and sale of medicines, for which the Pharmacy Act was designed to qualify him, the transaction of such a business would never have fallen into the hands of mere company-promoters.

We understand that it has been suggested that if the Lord Chancellor cannot see a way of preventing companies from interfering with pharmacy, he should insert a clause providing that all the directors of any such company should be qualified pharmacists. Such a clause would seem to be fair and desirable.

The Position of Benzoin.

The recent advance in the value of Sumatra benzoin has naturally drawn attention to the present condition of supplies which alone has dictated the appreciation. The available stock in London of all kinds of benzoin is 1,365 packages, the lowest at this season for the past six years. Of this not much more than half is Sumatra benzoin. We mentioned last week that the Amsterdam stock is 1,000 cases, or thereby. In view of the general condition of the article this stock is not excessive. There has been a growing stringency in the Sumatra benzoin supply for several years. The latest official figures dealing with the trade of Padang show that the benzoin exported in 1898 was the smallest in amount for twenty-eight years—viz, 3,643 piculs. This was shipped as follows:—To Java, 3,004; to Holland, 458; to Odessa, 93; to London, 35; to New York, 20; to Hamburg, 18; and to the Straits Settlements, 15 piculs. The shipments from 1894 to 1897 were—

	1894	1895	1896	1897
Piculs ...	7,398	7,776	7,392	5,156

The 1895 figures were the highest for the past forty years, the lowest shipments recorded being those for 1858, when 2,515 piculs were shipped. This refers chiefly to the Dutch trade. Regarding the British we have before us a French Consular report, dealing with the trade of Singapore in 1897, which we supplement by figures collated from Singapore official reports. The French Consul states, in regard to benzoin, that in 1897 there was a diminution of 4,820 piculs in the shipments from that port, the total export being 17,292 piculs, as compared with 22,112 in 1896, 21,730 in 1895, 15,165 in 1894, and 15,943 piculs in 1893. Of this amount 10,313 piculs were sent to British India, as against 11,860 in 1896, and 2,170 piculs to the United Kingdom, the latter figures representing about half the quantity exported in 1896. The total amount imported into Singapore in 1897 was 15,500 piculs, of which 14,837 came direct from Sumatra—a decrease of 5 000 piculs in the year. We now leave the French statement for the Singapore and Penang figures, and find that last year the exports again showed a decline, taking the consignments westward as a whole. The following are the figures in piculs for four years:—

From Singapore to	1898	1897	1896	1895
Great Britain ...	918	909	3,619	2,593
United States ...	0	0	0	44
European Continent	1,133	1,620	1,897	3,122
From Penang to Europe	1,142	1,326	815	22

Siam benzoin, as well as Sumatra, comes to us *viâ* Singapore. This year, as already stated, the arrivals of benzoin in London during the first quarter are small—viz., 165 packages, as compared with 1,345 in the first quarter of 1898. We find that from January 1 to March 31 the shipments from Singapore to Europe and the United States have been as follows:—

To Great Britain	141	piculs
,, European Continent	157	,,
,, The United States	14	,,

Altogether 312 piculs, or only about half the rate of the abnormally low exports of 1898. This year's shipments from Penang are also abnormally small, but we have not the exact figures. The Singapore business in benzoin is practically in the hands of four Dutch houses, who keep a firm control of the inlets and outlets, and they work hand and glove with importers here and in Amsterdam. Marseilles now gets good supplies—in fact, almost as much as London—the perfumery-trade absorbing most. It is unnecessary to moralise upon these figures, or to prophesy as to what future prices may be. The facts are there, and to large buyers of gum benjamin they speak for themselves.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The address which Mr. George Beilby, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, is to deliver to the London Section of the Society on Monday evening promises to be of exceptional interest. Mr. Beilby is well known as one of the most skilled chemical engineers in this country, and it is largely due to his ingenuity that the shale-industry became so successful until American petroleum flooded Europe. Mr. Beilby has long held the opinion that technical training in our universities and science-colleges is imperfect, because it is too academic and has in it too little reference to the actual conditions of manufacture. We may, therefore, expect that on Monday evening he will make some reference to those views, and it is expected that the address will lead to something being done by the Society to make technical education more worthy of our commercial enterprise.

1900.

Londoners connected with chemistry and pharmacy are to have a busy time of it next year, when it is proposed that the annual meetings of the Society of Chemical Industry and the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held here, and, in respect to both bodies, there are indications that they will get into touch with the French capital. There is to be a series of Congresses in Paris, including the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, over which Professor Moissan is to preside, and the International Pharmaceutical Congress. A contingent of American pharmacists, from the American Pharmaceutical Association, is likely to come to Europe, *via* London, to attend the latter Congress, and we believe that a distinguished American chemist, Professor Chandler, will be proposed as President of the Society of Chemical Industry for next year. This new triple alliance appears at first sight a very serious matter for Londoners, but we have no doubt that they will rise to the occasion, and, so far as pharmacy is concerned, will give a hearty welcome to any American *confrères* who happen to come this way when the Pharmaceutical Conference is in

session. We have heard it suggested that an American member of the B.P.C. should be elected President for 1900. This may be kept in mind for Plymouth.

"CONSIDERING."

The "chief dispenser at St. Thomas's Hospital is considering whether some special type of bottle for poisons cannot be adopted" for out-patients. The man who killed himself last week with belladonna-liniment obtained at the hospital might not have been deterred by a poison-bottle, but the way in which poisons are dealt out there and at some other hospitals is scandalous. The *Daily News*, in the course of some sarcastic comments on the "consideration" now being given to the matter by the chief dispenser, pertinently asks: "Why not give the poison-bottle out and out in all cases? Or, at any rate, take the money only as a deposit to ensure the return of the bottle? Patients ought not to be tempted into a neglect of precaution which has cost many a life." This is a mild interrogation in view of the fact that bottles are supplied at a penny each to patients who have no bottles, and the hospital supplies plain bottles for poisons. It would not cost the hospital authorities much more than a 10*l.* note annually to give poison-bottles under these conditions. St. Bartholomew's Hospital now does so.

BELLADONNA-PLASTER POISONING.

Mr. Oliver Smithson writes to the *Medical Journal* regarding two cases of poisoning which have followed the use of B.P. belladonna-plasters. Dr. J. C. McWalter corroborates this from his own experience, and states that a plaster 13½ inches by 6½ inches spread on leather contains at least 500 gr. of the plaster-mass, equal to 2·5 gr. of alkaloids. Mr. Wm. Martindale states that he has known of untoward results following the application of the 1885 plaster (which might contain 1·25 per cent. of alkaloids). To these opinions we may add that of plaster-manufacturers, most of whom are convinced that the present B.P. strength is excessive for belladonna-plasters for general use. The B.P. article is intended for medical prescription: what the public want is a mild plaster for treating slight lumbar and pleuritic pains, and there was nothing much better for that than the old green plaster, which rarely contained more than 0·2 per cent. of alkaloids. An *emplastrum belladonnæ mitius* is really wanted; indeed, a large proportion of the plasters sold are of that nature, and the public will take no other.

MEAT-EXTRACTS.

In view of the scare against meat-extracts induced by the recent "putrid-meat" prosecutions, a *Daily Chronicle* representative has interviewed Dr. Farquharson, M.P., one of the Bovril directors, and Mr. Thomas Dence, managing director for Brand & Co. (Limited). Dr. Farquharson told the *D. C.* man that private representations had been made to the Government with a view to inducing such steps to be taken as would prevent the practices which not only poisoned the public stomach, but also infected the public mind, with the suspicion that all tinned meats were unreliable. The raw materials for Bovril reached England from abroad in two forms—one a powder, representing the nutritive principle, and the other a paste, which is the stimulating element. These constituents are, in London, combined in certain proportions in order to yield the finished product. The meat will keep an indefinite length of time if kept free from damp. Besides the thorough inspection of the meat before being desiccated and reduced to powder, the company have a system of double analysis by which the meat is examined as soon as it lands here, and again before it is sent out to the public. In the case of Brand's, Mr. Dence stated that the whole of their extracts of meat, meat-essences, and concentrated beef-tea were made solely from fresh English and Scotch beef purchased daily, in quantities of from six to seven tons, in Smithfield Market. The "extractum carnis" which that firm also sell, and which is made after the Liebig process, comes from South America in a kind of paste, and is the product of prime cattle.

OIL OF JASMIN.

Messrs. Hesse and Müller have again published a lengthy paper on the jasmin-oil question in the *Berichte*, in which they reassert the absolute incorrectness of Verley's conclusions (see *C. & D.* April 8, page 574), and go very fully into quantitative methods for the estimation of the various constituents of the oil. The average composition of this oil, according to these chemists, is:—Benzyl acetate, 65 per cent.; linalyl acetate, 7·5 per cent.; benzyl alcohol, 6 per cent.; linalol, 15 per cent.; and other odorous bodies, 5·5 per cent.

DECOMPOSED TOLU-SYRUP.

M. Ed. Cronzel, in a note communicated to the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, gives a new explanation of the change which takes place in syrup of tolu whereby it acquires a benzene-like odour. Cinnamic acid, $C_9H_8O_2$, an active constituent of tolu-balsam, is readily decomposed, yielding carbondioxide CO_2, and cinnamene C_6H_8. This hydrocarbon has been found by Berthelot to split up into benzene and acetylene, and M. Crouzel finds that certain micro-organisms decompose cinnamic acid in the same way, the following equation representing the change:—

$$C_9H_8O_2 = CO_2 + 4C_2H_2.$$

Benzoic acid, $C_7H_6O_2$, is similarly decomposed, yielding three molecules of acetylene, the odour of which is not unlike that of benzene.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

It will be one hundred years in June since Count Romford, that prince of *dilettanti*, founded the Royal Institution for the relief of agricultural distress and to bring about a higher degree of domestic comfort than obtained in the count's day. It has become, largely by accident, one of the leading scientific shrines of the metropolis, and has given birth to some of the most important chemical and physical discoveries of the century. The Council of the Institution has not yet decided how the centenary should be celebrated, or whether it will be celebrated in June. The Institution owes, perhaps, as much to the founder of the Fullerian professorships of chemistry and physiology as to Count Romford. Mr. Balmanno Squire tells us in the *British Medical Journal* of last week how Mr. Fuller gave the Institution the endowments. It appears that he was terribly afflicted with insomnia, and one day meeting a friend in Albemarle Street, who inquired politely after his health, Fuller told him he hadn't slept a wink for a week, and was getting quite worn out. His friend, who was a little overdue, stopped his story by suggesting that he should come in with him to a lecture at the Royal Institution, where he would be able to forget all his troubles. Fuller went in, and the lecture had not proceeded far when he was audibly asleep—a condition in which he remained until the tramp of the departing audience and some nudges from his friend awoke him. When he was quite awake, the friend slily asked him how he liked the lecture. "Capital! Excellent! Enjoyed it very much," said Fuller. His friend replied, "There's another on to-morrow. Come to that. Meet you at the door. It's on the same subject." Fuller gratefully accepted, and again slept deliciously. His next step was to get a ticket for the course, and, being a wealthy man, he showed his gratitude by founding "professorship after professorship," says Mr. Squire; really the two which we have named.

Drugs and chemicals to the extent of 93 tons were imported into Cadiz during 1898, as against 171 tons in 1897.

The New Test for Cocaine.

By P. W. Squire.

In order to ascertain how far the new chromic-acid reaction proposed by Dr. Schaefer would affect samples of cocaine hydrochloride obtained from the best makers, six samples were examined. All of these gave a distinct turbidity, either immediately or after a few seconds. It was also noticed that one of them yielded a crystalline precipitate on standing for a couple of hours, and the remaining samples on standing overnight. The same samples were also examined by the McLagan test, described on page 228 of Squire's "Companion." All of them gave crystalline precipitates, the only difference being the time the precipitates took to appear, and the relative turbidity of the supernatant liquid. This turbidity in no case amounted to an opacity or milkiness, such as is produced by samples of undoubted impurity, but was simply due to the fine state of division of the precipitate. Two of the samples gave a precipitate almost immediately, which settled quickly, and left the supernatant liquid clear; the other four samples, after one or two minutes' stirring, yielded precipitates which settled fairly rapidly, but owing to the fine state of division left the supernatant liquid faintly turbid, as previously explained.

These two tests were also applied to a sample of the "cocainidine hydrochloride" to which reference was made in the *C. & D.* last week, and for a sample of which I am indebted to Mr. Peter MacEwan. With the chromic-acid test it gave a distinct turbidity at once; with the McLagan test it failed to give any precipitate after the lapse of five minutes' constant stirring, and no precipitate settled out on standing for twenty-four hours. On reducing the quantity of solvent from 2 oz. to 1 oz. a faint precipitation occurred, and on still further reducing the quantity from 1 oz. to ½ oz. a distinct precipitate was thrown down.

It is clear that Dr. Shaefer's chromic-acid test produces a turbidity in solutions of the best commercial samples of cocaine hydrochloride, and also of his cocainidine hydrochloride. As the latter substance, however, does not afford a crystalline precipitate with the McLagan test it cannot be the same body as the isomeride referred to in the abstract of Dr. Günther's paper in The Chemist and Druggist of March 18, page 457, which reads:—"Dr. Günther's conclusion is, therefore, that the crystallisation observed in the McLagan reaction is not due to cocaine at all, but to the isomeride, and he further adds that it is also a question of relative solubility," also that "the isomeride even in a solution of 1 in 2 500 gives the McLagan ammonia reaction quickly and distinctly, whereas a solution of cocaine hydrochloride 1 in 1,000 does not give any crystallisation whatever on the addition of ammonia as described by the test." This isomeride is reported as having a melting-point of 110°–111° C.

For the purpose of comparison a good commercial sample of cocaine hydrochloride was treated by the McLagan test, and the resulting precipitate, when separated, washed and dried over sulphuric acid, had a melting-point of 98° C., which agrees with that of pure cocaine. The sample of cocainidine hydrochloride above referred to, when treated with ammonia, yielded a base which, when washed and dried over sulphuric acid, had a melting-point of 94° C.

The experiments in connection with this note were made by my assistant, Mr. C. M. Caines.

413 Oxford Street, W.,
April 19.

[Our own experimental results are substantially similar to Mr. Squire's, except that with 1 gr. to 1 oz. solutions of cocaine hydrochloride and cocainidine hydrochloride we get crystalline ammonia precipitates not to the eye appreciably different in quantity. Mr. Squire's observations prove that Dr. Schaefer's "cocainidine" is not, as was supposed, the same body as Dr. Günther's, and the value of the chromate test is questionable.—Ed. *C. & D.*]

Scammell's Process for Eucalyptol Determination.

By W. H. Allen.

Uncertainty as to the reliability of the results obtained in estimating, by Scammell's phosphoric-acid process, the eucalyptol present in eucalyptus oils has been frequently expressed, but until recently no series of experiments had been recorded proving the value or otherwise of this method. At a meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (*C. & D.*, vol. liv., page 91) Mr. D. B. Dott read a paper on this subject, from which the general impression gained is that the process is hedged round with difficulties, and somewhat untrustworthy, even for the examination of oils for commercial use. As my experience of the process did not altogether confirm this view, the following test-experiments were made:—

Experiment A.—Pure eucalyptol was first prepared by treating 200 c.c. of a globulus oil, rich in that body, with half its volume of syrupy phosphoric acid, the mixture being kept cool by means of a freezing-mixture; the magma was then roughly dried by pressing between blotting-paper, after which treatment the mass was wrapped in calico, further wrapped in blotting-paper, and left for twelve hours under pressure in a tincture-press, the clean white mass being finally treated with warm water to separate the eucalyptol, the washing with warm water being repeated in order to remove any adhering traces of phosphate.

The resultant body had a sp. gr. at 15° C. of 0 9299, and was optically inactive.

Experiment B.—200 c.c. of a sample of eucalyptus globulus oil, which contained a very small percentage of eucalyptol, was now freed from that body by repeated treatment with syrupy phosphoric acid, the non-eucalyptol fraction after purification possessing the following characters:—

Sp. gr. at 15° C., ·876.
Optical rotation (in a 100-mm. tube) −31°.

Having now obtained (*a*) pure eucalyptol, (*b*) the non-eucalyptol constituents of globulus eucalyptus oil, mixtures of these two were made in various proportions, and estimated exactly as detailed in experiment A, 25 c.c. being used in each case. The following results were obtained:—

Eucalyptol Parts	Non-Eucalyptol Diluent Parts	Eucalyptol by Experiment Per cent.
90	10	89·5
80	20	79
70	30	69
60	40	58·5
50	50	48·5
25	75	23
20	80	17·5

No satisfactory results could be obtained with mixtures containing less than 20 per cent. eucalyptol, the magma being in such a soft condition as to render the transfer of it to blotting-paper practically impossible without considerable loss. As an oil containing so low a percentage of eucalyptol would not conform to the tests of the B.P., this slight drawback can hardly detract from the utility of the process for the estimation of eucalyptol in commercial eucalyptus oils.

My thanks are due to Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, in whose laboratory the above experiments were carried out.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

An evening meeting (the sixth and last of this session) was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, April 19, Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing in the chair.

Mr. Bertram Cockburn (Glasgow) communicated three notes, the first being on

Liquor Strychninæ Hydrochloridi.

In this, he said, an objection to strychnine hydrochloride is that it readily effloresces on exposure to air, with consequent variation in the strength of the solution. He suggested the following formula:—

Strychnine	...	1 gramme or 72 gr.
Diluted hydrochloric acid	...	1 c.c. or 75 minims.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.) ...	...	30 c.c. or 5 fl. oz.
Distilled water to produce	...	122 c.c. or 1 pint.

The solution prepared by the above formula is very faintly acid, but does not, like the more acid 1885 liquor, crystallise on keeping; and as the strychnine does not vary, like the crystallised hydrochloride, the solution is of constant strength.

In the next note Mr. Cockburn dealt with

A Pharmacopœial Test for Acetanilide.

In the Additions to the 1885 Pharmacopœia the following test for the purity of phenacetin was given:—"A mixture of 5 gr. of phenacetin with 2 fl. dr. of solution of potash boiled should yield no unpleasant odour when again boiled after the addition of 5 drops of chloroform." This carbylamine reaction, meant to detect the presence of an acetanilide, is now only mentioned under acetanilide as a test which distinguished it from phenacetin. Phenacetin furnishes phenyl-carbylamine after prolonged boiling with solution of potash and chloroform, which might mislead the analyst. Mr. Cockburn examined three samples of phenacetin, and obtained the reaction without difficulty.

His third note dealt with

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.

It was suggested to the author that the boiling, which was necessary to dissolve the arsenious anhydride in the preparation of this solution, drove off part of the hydrochloric acid. The arsenious anhydride and hydrochloric acid for a quantity of this solution were mixed with the water, but not heated, and the acidity determined by means of normal alkali. A quantity of the solution was then carefully prepared according to the pharmacopœial directions, and the acidity again determined. The number of cubic centimetres of normal alkali required was in the two cases almost exactly the same, indicating no appreciable loss of acid. This was also proved by the fact that a piece of blue litmus-paper held in the neck of the flask was only slowly reddened.

Mr. W. B. Cowie read a paper on

The Temperatures at which Ammonium Carbonate, B.P., Lithium Carbonate, and Potassium Bicarbonate Decompose.

He said that while conducting the experiments for his previous paper on sodium bicarbonate it occurred to him that it would be useful to complete the research for the alkali group. The only salt requiring treatment different from sodium bicarbonate was the official ammonium carbonate. The difficulty was the ready sublimation of the salt, which was quite perceptible at 20° C. Precautions had to be taken to distinguish between sublimation and decomposition. This was effected by passing the vapour from the retort through a series of five glass bulbs immersed in ice-cold water. Proof that no ammonium carbonate reached the barium hydrate solution was obtained by inserting a piece of moist phenol-phthalein paper in the mouth of the U-tube. With this exception the process adopted was precisely that described in his previous paper. A careful volumetric determination indicated a purity standard of 96·7 per cent. for the ammonium carbonate used. The lithium carbonate estimated by the B.P. process indicated a purity of 97·5 per cent. There was a trace of chlorides, but absence of sodium chloride was proved by I. Thomson's test. The potassium bicarbonate used indicated, by ignition and volumetric estimation, a purity of 97·1 per cent.

Experiment	Am. Carb. B.P.	Li_2CO_3	$KHCO_3$	$NaHCO_3$
	45° C.	40° C.	59° C.	54·5° C.
	44° C.	41° C.	60° C.	54° C.
	45° C.	39° C.	60° C.	54° C.
Mean	44·7° C.	40° C.	59·6° C.	54·1° C.

It would thus be seen that all the members of the group had their decomposition temperatures between 40° C. and 60° C.

Mr. J. R. Hill then read a dispensing note on

Some Powders Prescribed in Cachets.

It often happened, he said, that a powder was prescribed to be put up in cachets in a quantity too large to go into a cachet of reasonable size. Often the quantity was just a grain or too over what, say, a No. 0½ cachet would contain, and the only choice seemed to be to put it into an inconveniently large No. 1 cachet or into two No. 0½ cachets. In these circumstances it had been found that many powders might be reduced in bulk by rubbing them down in a glass or porcelain mortar, with a drop or two of rectified spirit, and that the prescribed dose could then easily be contained in a small-sized cachet. This point was well illustrated by such a salt as bismuth salicylate, commercial samples of which varied in density: 7½ gr. of Schering's bismuth salicylate filled a No. 0½ cachet, but after rubbing down with a few drops of rectified spirit, 14 gr. could be got into the same space.

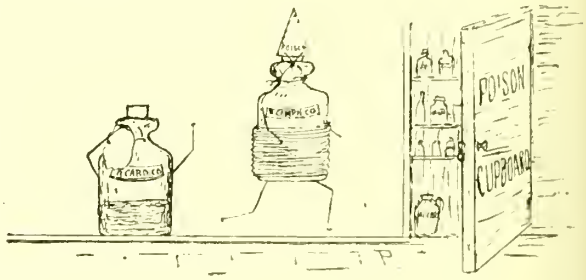
A brief discussion took place on each of the papers, and a vote of thanks was given to the authors.

Among the

Donations to the Library

intimated were two books from the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist—"Practical Methods of Urine-analysis" and "Guide to the Preliminary Examinations for Pharmacy, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Surgeons, and Science."

The Chairman stated this was the last meeting of the present session. It had been fairly successful, and he hoped the scientific meetings of the branch would still continue to flourish.



By dreadful Act of Parliament our parting is decreed,
So these bitter tears of sorrow you'll excuse;
But your exile to that chamber, which all careful chemists heed,
Is, my darling Camph. Co., nothing but abuse.

Importations of Chinese vermilion into the United States have practically ceased. It has been found that the British article will fulfil all the purposes to which the Chinese was formerly put, besides having the advantage of being considerably cheaper.

The Winter Session.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting held in Robert Gordon's College on April 19, Mr. Simpson (President) in the chair, Mr. Giles brought forward a motion recommending that the Association join the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Craig, and after considerable discussion adopted. The President then referred to the Lord Chancellor's Bill. He thought the Association might memorialise individual members of the House of Lords with a local connection to oppose the Bill, as also appoint a Watch Committee to report to the Association in case of further action being required. The whole matter was left in the hands of the Executive. On the suggestion of Mr. Paterson the following resolution was sent to the Pharmaceutical Society:—

That the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association pledges itself to loyally support the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in any steps it may think necessary to take in order to oppose the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill.

Cambridge and the Chancellor.

The office-bearers of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association have drawn up a petition in the subjoined terms, which has been signed by every chemist in the town but one (who is on holiday):—

We, the undersigned chemists of the Borough of Cambridge desire to call the attention of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to the provisions of the Pharmacy Bill, 1899, introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and to strongly urge the said Council to use every effort to secure its rejection as being most unjust in that it completely ignores the position of chemists who are qualified in accordance with the requirements of the Act of 1868, and, further, grants an exemption in favour of unqualified trading companies.

Your petitioners, too, believe that for this and other reasons the Bill should be rejected in the interests of public safety and security.

Dewsbury Appeals.

An appeal against the Lord Chancellor's Bill has been drawn up by a sub-committee of the Dewsbury Chemists' Association, and copies are being forwarded to the active members of the House of Lords. The Bill, the appeal says, if permitted to become law, would practically annul the spirit and intention of the 1868 Act. The petitioners are reluctant to believe that the Legislature would deliberately deprive them of the privileges to which their legal qualification entitled them, by granting the same titles and privileges to other persons who have not conformed to the legal requirements; and, referring to the Medical Companies Act, the appeal points out that the two Bills are a contradiction to each other, and any arguments that might be adduced against the advisability of allowing unqualified directors to carry on the profession or business of a physician, surgeon, dentist, or midwife might be equally applied to the business or profession of a chemist. If company-pharmacy or company-dentistry, &c., were deemed advisable or necessary, then the public safety should be protected, and the rights of chemists, dentists, and others should be guarded by all the directors and such companies taking the same qualifications as the law demanded from the individual, and so not leave a loophole for men who were incapable of taking the qualifying examinations to evade the law by getting a few friends to lend their names for the purpose of forming a registered company. The appeal concludes with a petition for the withdrawal of the Pharmacy Bill, and the inclusion of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists in the Companies (Medical Profession) Bill.

Halifax and District Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held at the Old Cock Hotel on April 13, Mr. G. M. Cobb (President) in the chair. Mr. Councillor Hebden, J.P., having been congratulated by the President and the Vice-President on having been placed on the Commission of the Peace, humorously replied that if any gentleman in that room ever came before him when in his official capacity he would sentence him to a month's hard labour at Blackpool.

The Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill, 1899, was then discussed. Mr. H. C. Brierley (Hon. Secretary) proposed—

1st. That this Association oppose most strenuously the Lord Chancellor's Bill *re* company-pharmacy.

Mr. W. R. Fielding, Ph.C., seconded. Carried.

2nd. That the Pharmaceutical Council be requested to petition that pharmacists be included in the Medical Professions Bill now before the House of Lords.

Seconded by Mr. W. R. Comyns, and carried.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to draft a letter, which it was hoped would be signed by all the chemists in the district. The letter was to be placed at Mr. Gibson Dixon's pharmacy, on account of its central position. [The letter, of which a copy has been sent to us, is addressed to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, "as the most influential nobleman in our immediate vicinity," and quotes the resolution passed at the meeting.]

Specimens of labels and bottles were exhibited from Mr. Silverlock and Messrs. Townsend, of Exeter. These showed different methods of conforming with the new Poisons Regulations.

Manchester Optical Society.

The monthly meeting was held on April 19 at Manchester, the President, Mr. G. Bennett, in the chair. Mr. J. G. Kidd read a paper by Mr. W. S. Baxter (Bramley) entitled "Optical Stopping-places," in which he endeavoured to indicate the eye-defects which should be referred for medical advice and not treated by the optician.

Mr. Harry Kemp announced that the framing of a rule was in contemplation forbidding the members from using membership for advertisement purposes.

Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held on April 12 at the Hotel Metropole, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. T. Maltby Clague presided, and opened a discussion on the Lord Chancellor's Bill, strongly urging all the members to do their best to bring influence to bear against the passing of such a measure. Messrs. Burdekin, Whitehead, Duncan, Buckley, Ridley, Kerse, and Wright took part in the discussion, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Schofield, Clague, Ridley, Weddell, Ellis, Wright, and the Secretary, to wait upon local members of Parliament to endeavour to induce them to oppose the Bill.

The annual excursion was fixed for Thursday, July 13, and the President's invitation to Morpeth was unanimously accepted.

Preston Chemists interview the Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

A meeting of chemists was held at Preston on April 13, to discuss the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Hackforth (Leyland) was voted to the chair, and the Secretary of the Preston Chemists' Association (Mr. Williamson) stated that he and Mr. Arkle had succeeded in interviewing the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P. (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), and placed before him what they regarded as the unfair attitude of the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Williamson gave to the meeting the report of Mr. Arkle's speech at the interview. It appears to have been a fairly comprehensive review of pharmaceutical legislation from the Charter granted to the Pharmaceutical Society to the present time. He argued that the phrase in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, "before commencing business," distinctly implied that the business should belong to the individual. As to the contention that it would be difficult to make the Bill retrospective, he pointed out that law-breakers did not obtain vested

rights by persisting in doing that which was wrong. An Act passed for the public safety could not be allowed to degenerate into a commercial speculation in human life. He asked Mr. Hanbury to obtain the rejection of the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill and to do his utmost to secure the inclusion of chemists in the Companies (Medical Profession) Bill. Mr. Hanbury, in reply, said the fact of the Bill having been introduced by the Lord Chancellor made it something like a Government measure, and this, to a certain extent, tied his hands. But reading the Lord Chancellor's suggestion of last year, and looking at the memorandum and Bill of 1899, it certainly appeared as if his Lordship had executed a somersault. He quite agreed that chemists had rights, and inquired why the penalties under sections 16 and 17 were not enforced. Mr. Williamson replied that it was most difficult to ascertain who the seller was, and therefore the sections were inoperative. Mr. Hanbury promised that when the Bill reached the House of Commons, he would approach his friends the Home Secretary, the Attorney-General, or the Solicitor-General—one of whom would have charge of it. Mr. Williamson said Mr. Hanbury seemed decidedly in favour of the withdrawal of the Lord Chancellor's Bill. Mr. Williamson then raised the question whether the Association should send a memorial to the Lord Chancellor pointing out the unfairness of the Bill. Mr. Livesey supported this suggestion, and thought the Lord Chancellor would soon be convinced that he was adopting a wrong course if their view of the situation could be brought to his knowledge. Mr. Rae, however, pointed out that the Lord Chancellor was himself a member of one of these companies. After further discussion, it was unanimously resolved to forward a memorial to the Lord Chancellor.

The following officers of the newly-formed Preston Chemists' Association were then elected:—President, Mr. William Stewart; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. F. A. Williamson; and these, with Messrs. Livesey and Arkle, were appointed to act as an executive committee.

Festivities.

Spectacle-makers Dine.

The Spectacle-makers' Company gave a ladies' dinner at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on April 18. Those present included the Master and Mrs. Thornthwaite, Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., and Miss Gibbs, Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., and Lady Hanson, Sir Wm. and Lady Crookes, Sir Marcus and Lady Samuel, Professor Silvanus and Mrs. Thompson, Captain and Mrs. Abney, Dr. H. T. and Mrs. Maw, Dr. H. M. and Mrs. Walmsley, Dr. G. and Mrs. Johnson, and Colonel T. Davies Sewell. After dinner the loving-cup ceremony took place, and this was followed by the toasts.

Captain Abney, in proposing "The Company and Master," congratulated the Company on the success of its examination-scheme. He was glad to see the Company following up the objects for which it was founded, which were of world-wide importance and affected the happiness of all mankind. The Master, in replying, mentioned that the Earl of Rosse and Lord Kelvin had recently become connected with the Company.

Sir Wm. Crookes proposed "The Optical Committee and Examiners," and said in the short time he had been connected with the Company he had been looking into its history and objects, and found that the arms had been devised with great intelligence and forethought,; he detected in them a Faraday ring, an arc-lamp, and the transmitters and coherers of wireless-telegraphy. The objects of the Company embraced all the instruments of physical science, for most of the instruments now used had a beginning in the spectacle-lens. The examinations were conducted in a thoroughly scientific manner. He had seen the examination-papers, and was glad he had not to go through the ordeal himself, or he might make, as one of the dictionary definitions of "spectacle" put it, a deplorable exhibition. (Laughter.) In alluding to the fact that this was the first ladies' dinner given by the Company, he said he was glad they had abandoned the monocle and substituted a pair of spectacles. (Laughter.) Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson and Professor Silvanus P. Thompson replied, the latter saying that the scheme was a great movement, and would result in lasting benefit to the optical industry. It would take a few years before the full appreciation was obtained, but when that was done the optical craft would rise up and thank them for the great benefits they were conferring by carrying on their examination-scheme.

Excellent selections of songs and instrumental music were given during the evening.

Chemists' Dinner at Bradford.

The second annual dinner of the Bradford and District Chemists' Association was held on April 18 at the County Restaurant, Bradford. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. Alfred H. Waddington), and amongst those present were the Mayor of Bradford (Mr. W. E. Aykroyd), Mr. G. Rimmington and Mr. S. N. Pickard (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. A. Mitchell (Hon. Secretary), Mr. R. W. Silson (Treasurer), Mr. Foster (Dewsbury), Mr. Brierley (Halifax), Mr. Yewdall (Leeds), and Mr. Gledhill (Dewsbury).

The President having given the loyal toast,

Mr Rimmington proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." He said he was afraid the Society was just now in troubled waters respecting the Companies Bill. Company-pharmacy, he feared, had come to stay, and if they could secure that one or more of the directors should be qualified, that was all they could expect Parliament to grant. The training which the Society insisted upon enabled them to branch out in another direction, and perhaps they would make more progress than they would in having a monopoly of the sale of poisons.

The President, in responding, said the Society was undoubtedly in a difficult position, but he had confidence that it would get out of that difficulty. It had men at the head of its affairs who were quite capable of bringing the business to a successful issue. The Lord Chancellor had not carried out what he had led them to expect he was going to do. He had asked the Pharmaceutical Society for advice, and when he had got its advice he brought in a Bill on absolutely contrary lines. Especially was this to be regretted if it were correct, as stated in a paragraph in The Chemist and Druggist—and they could not doubt the truth of it—that the Lord Chancellor was himself personally interested in company-pharmacy. It was a great pity that a man in a great office like that of Lord Halsbury's should allow himself to be associated with class legislation in which he was personally and pecuniarily interested.

Mr. Gledhill (Dewsbury), who also acknowledged the toast, expressed the hope that chemists' associations would send men to the Council who were more in touch with their views than the Pharmaceutical Society had hitherto shown itself.

Mr. Foster gave "The Bradford Association." He said the Dewsbury Association had been the outcome of a visit to Bradford. Some might think that the Dewsbury Association had developed rather too quickly. The Association took a part in the Beecham controversy that the world got to hear of. Then, again, the Association got a little at loggerheads with the apothecaries; but as to that, he should say that when they found they had made any remark which was unjustifiable they withdrew it and apologised. If he could tell them the source from which the Dewsbury Association got advice on that matter they would be surprised, and he did not think the footnotes which were put in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* would have been there if the editor of that journal had only known to whom they had applied. The communication that they had had, however, was private and confidential, and was not to be made known to the trade; and, whilst he did not object to a little bit of banter on the part of a trade journal, he did not wish it to go forth that they were a chicken-hearted lot, because they were not. (Hear, hear.) If there had been anything to fight for, they would have fought.

Mr. J. A. Mitchell, in responding, spoke of the friendly relations which the Association had enabled them to cultivate. One of the first things the Bradford Association did was to combine with some other Associations and to obtain from the Bradford Corporation a reduction of the fees for testing weights and measures, and a remission altogether of the fees when the weights and measures were found correct.

They had also made a contract with the Atlas Company. Some people who were paying 15*s.* a month for parcels from London now paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per month. Individual effort would never have achieved a result like that.

"Kindred Associations" were proposed by Mr. S. N. Pickard, and to this toast Mr. Brierley, of Halifax, responded.

Mr. R. W. Silson, in an amusing speech, proposed "The Mayor and Corporation," and the Mayor replied.

Leicester Chemists' Social Union.

The annual dinner was held at the White Hart Hotel, Leicester, on Tuesday, Mr. S. Cleaver presiding over the best gathering of the local trade that there has been for many a day. In the course of the evening Mr. Goodess (Hon. Secretary) gave a *résumé* of the year's proceedings, showing a very creditable year's work. Mr. Hearnshaw (Hon. Treasurer) reported a slight adverse balance, owing to the small subscription (1*s*) hitherto charged. A resolution was carried unanimously that the subscription in future be 5*s.* for chemists in business, 2*s* 6*d.* for assistants, and 1*s.* for apprentices. The retiring committee was unanimously re-elected. During the evening musical selections and other entertainment were given by Messrs. Goddard, Black, Furnival, Tebbs, Hampton, Cynlais Davies, Goodwin, Donnington, and Dewson.

Scarborough Chemists' Association.

This Association virtually owes its existence to Mr. Glyn-Jones. After he had formally inaugurated a branch of the P.A.T.A. in December, 1897, the idea of a local Association grew, and early last year this Association was organised. After a year's existence the natural desire for a dinner made itself felt, and one was arranged for and held on April 11, in the Balmoral Hotel. The company numbered sixteen, and Mr. T. W. Longdin occupied the chair (in the absence of Mr. John Whitfield, F.C.S., and Mr. H. Chapman, the President and Vice-President of the Society).

During the evening the toast of "The Scarborough Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. E. R. Cross, and acknowledged by Mr R Gilchrist, the Secretary. That of "The Pharmacentical Society" was proposed by Mr. J. E. Brown, who said he spoke somewhat in the character of a Balaam, in that he was inclined to condemn the Society rather than to bless it. Mr. George Whitfield, the Local Secretary, in acknowledging the toast, warmly defended the Society against Mr. Brown's strictures. Songs were contributed by Messrs. R. M. Hill, H. Jones, H. W. Hilliwell, H. Williamson and Pearson.

Western Chemists' Association.

The meeting of this Association, held on April 19, at the Westbonrne Restaurant, Craven Road, W., was devoted to music and sociability. Mr. J. F. Harrington (President) presided over a record gathering. The clouds induced by contemplation of the Lord Chancellor's Bill and the forthcoming Council-election hovered but lightly over the minds of the assemblage, and were soon completely dispelled by the magic music provided by Mr. A. G. Worsley and his friends. Various orchestral selections were admirably rendered by eight gentlemen, six of whom were pharmacists, and another striking featnre of the entertainment was the clever dramatic sketches of Mr. S. A. Walton, also a member of the Association. A string quartette, consisting of Messrs. A. H. and A. G. Worsley, A. Tennant, and C. Goulding, was another amongst the many fine features, as was also the Æola solo by Mr. F. Andrews. Mr. W. J. Alderson sang several songs in good style, and Mr. O. Hall-Woolnoth was an efficient accompanist. During the temporary absence of the Chairman from the room, Mr. Cracknell took the opportunity to urge the members of the Association to use their influence to secure the return of their President to the Pharmaceutical Council at the forthcoming election. Mr. Bowen and Mr. Martindale followed, and the unanimous decision was arrived at to support Mr. Harrington's candidature by every means in their power.

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association.

A social meeting of this Society, with some friends, was held at Risdon's Restaurant, Plymouth, on April 12, to bid farewell to Mr. O. A. Reade, who is shortly leaving the neighbourhood. Mr. Reade, who has been senior dispenser for some years at the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, has been appointed medical storekeeper and senior dispenser at Haslar Hospital. During the last three years he has devoted considerable time and attention in conducting materia-medica and botany classes for the junior members of the Association, and with marked success. One of his students has recently secured the silver medal of the Pharmaceutical Society for the best descriptive collection of mounted specimens of British flora; and two other pupils on previous occasions obtained bronze medals for similar collections. Mr. Maitland presided, the President (Mr. Park) being engaged on Council business in London. After supper, Mr. Barge (Chairman of the Educational Committee), after alluding to the services Mr. Reade has rendered to the Association, presented him, on behalf of the members generally, with a table reading-lamp. Messrs. Reynolds and Hellyer (pupils in the classes) also spoke, and Mr. Reade expressed his thanks in cordial terms.

The reading-lamp is a handsome polished-brass standard, fitted with incandescent burner, &c., and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. O. A. Reade, M.P.S., F.L.S., as a token of esteem by the members of the P., D., S. and District Chemists' Association."

Trade Notes.

Mr. Miller, of Mitcham, a well-known lavender-grower, has taken a farm at Chelsfield, Kent, and planted it with lavender and other herbs.

Mr. Otto Fürst, of 7 Rodlingsmarkt, Hamburg, has been appointed general agent for Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.'s products for Germany and Austria-Hungary.

It may be as well to call the attention of chemists to the advertisement published this week by the proprietors of Scrubb's cloudy fluid ammonia, intimating the intention of that firm to strictly protect their rights against all infringements.

X-ray Progress.—H. W. Cox (Limited), Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C., exhibited the Wehneilt interrupter at the meeting of the Hunterian Society last Thursday. The interrupter, particulars of which we gave in the *C. & D.*, March 18, page 450, is now being supplied commercially by this firm.

The Idea of London People going to Nairn, N.B., for a holiday would have struck our forefathers as ridiculous, but it is a fact of to-day, brought about by the dry and bracing climate (Nairn has the lowest rainfall in the kingdom), good golfing-links, and nice bathing. Our reason for saying so is that Mr James McIntosh, of the Medical Hall, Nairn, sends us an illustrated booklet dealing with an important side-line which he cultivates—apartments and houses to let. He will forward a copy to any chemist who needs it.

Mr. Henry Wootton, B.Sc., of the London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, S.W. sends us a copy of his advance prospectus The year is divided into four terms of instruction, A and B beginning on August 2 and October 11, 1899, and continuing until the examinations next occurring, the fees being 8½ guineas for the Minor, and 6 guineas for the Major. C and D terms begin on January 3 and April 11, 1900, and the fees for these courses will be—Minor 9½ guineas, and Major 6½ guineas. Evening classes will also be held.

B.P. Pill-tabloids.—The name is our own, but the idea is Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s, who have introduced a series of eight tabloids compounded according to B.P. pill-formulæ. They are: Aloes and iron, aloes and myrrh, blue pill, compound colocynth, colocynth and henbane, ipecacuanha and squill, lead and opium, and compound rhubarb. Each contains 4 gr. of the pill-mass. The advantages of the pill-tabloid are chiefly those which are common to the tabloid form of administering drugs, but Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. claim, in addition thereto, accuracy of dosage and exceptional compactness. The tabloids are sent out plain or sugar-coated. We have proved their friability and solubility in both cases. The tabloids lack the tough and gummy character of pills.

Personalities.

Mr. J. G. Wood, manufacturing chemist, Badsey, has been elected a member of the parish council.

Mr. Ralph Cassie, chemist, Newgate Street, City, has been re-elected senior churchwarden of Christ Church, Newgate Street, at the Easter Vestry.

Mr. Walter Kemsley, of the firm of W. Kemsley & Co., general merchants, 44 Leadenhall Street, E.C., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Essex.

Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of the Practice of Physic in the Edinburgh University, has written a lyrical play, "The Good Regent," which Messrs. Blackwood have published. It is all about Queen Mary and the Regent Moray and their times.

Mr. F. N. Clark, chemist to the Paddington Infirmary, has two articles in the last number of *Science Gossip*, one describing the parasites on the humble-bee, and the other describing and illustrating the *Argulus foliaceus*, a parasite often found associated with the stickleback.

Mr. Ind, chemist and druggist, of Margate, has taken the Musgrove scholarship (80*l.*), and first place in honours (anatomy and physiology) in St. Thomas's Hospital, London; and has also passed the second professional examination held by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P., L.C.C., whose name has been mentioned for the vacancy in Merionethshire created by the death of Mr. Tom Ellis, has just purchased the estate which was once in the family of the famous Welsh scholar, Dr. W. Owen Pughe. Mr. Idris has presented the freehold of Ystradywyn Chapel on his estate to the Calvinistic community.

Dr Lewellyn F. Barker, who has been sent out to Manila by the John Hopkins University to study and report upon tropical diseases, is a young Canadian who made his first acquaintance with medicine as an apprentice to Mr. G. E. Gibbard, chemist, Whitley, Ontario, and in 1886 entered the Toronto School of Medicine, from which, after graduation and clinical experience, he went to the John Hopkins University to study, and is now one of the teaching-staff there.

We have already alluded to the dissolution of partnership, on June 30 next, between Messrs. Wills & Wootton, of the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Mr. Wills founded this college in 1874, and since that date, he informs us, nearly 8,000 students have been received at the college. About 4,000 have passed their examination, and he believes that about 1,500 of these are now in business on their own account. We have received from him a printed list of some 800 of these whose present addresses he knows. We have also received some of the proofs of a jubilee souvenir which Mr. Wills is preparing for presentation to his past pupils. He will take over and conduct the Westminster College in Trinity Square as heretofore; but he states that he intends to make the courses of instruction more efficient and complete than they ever have been. He has himself for the past six years delivered the lectures on inorganic chemistry, botany, materia medica, pharmacy, and dispensing, but from July 1 he tells us he will be assisted by three professors and two demonstrators for practical work. He will continue to maintain his botanic garden at Croydon, and will introduce many improvements into the college. As a memento of his jubilee, he intends to offer inclusive tickets to students, available for five years or until qualified, for fifteen guineas. Mr. Wills states that his present partner will be the eighth teacher who has gone from the Westminster College and started an opposition school.

Deaths.

Bremridge.—On April 18, at 182 Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Mr. Elias Bremridge, pharmaceutical chemist (formerly Secretary and Registrar to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain). Aged 68.

Cordiner.—At Tarkastad, Cape Colony, on March 1, Mr. George G. Cordiner, late of Montrose, Scotland. Aged 33 years. Mr. Cordiner was for several years with Messrs. Savory & Moore, New Bond Street, and was well known to many in the drug-trade in this country.

De Styrap.—Dr. Jukes de Styrap, the author of the "Code of Medical Ethics," which has for many years been for the medical profession the recognised supplement to the Ten Commandments, died at Shrewsbury on April 9, in his 84th year.

Gorle.—On April 6, Mr. Frederick John Gorle, chemist and druggist, Staines. Aged 73.

Jackson.—At Blyth, on April 13, Mr. Alexander Logan Jackson, chemist and druggist. Aged 21. Deceased, who was the son of the headmaster of Blyth Boys' School, passed his Minor a few weeks after attaining his majority. His death is attributed to the disastrous influence of overstudy on a delicate constitution.

Murdoch.—At Glasgow, on April 15, Mr. James Murdoch chemist and druggist, 249 Sauchiehall Street.

Nicholson.—At Rathegar, on April 14, Mr. J. M. Nicholson, for many years senior director of the firm of Messrs. Bewley & Draper, Mary Street, Dublin. Mr. Nicholson's wife predeceased him by four days, both being ill with influenza at the same time.

Richardson.—At Pasadena, California, on March 30, Mr. J. Clifford Richardson. Aged 50. The deceased gentleman was president of the Rio Chemical Company of St. Louis, and also of the Richardson Drug Company of Omaha.

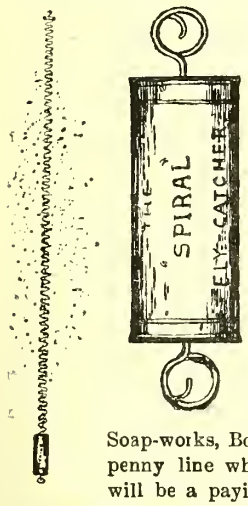
Roberts.—On April 16, at 8 Manchester Square, W., Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S. In his 70th year. Sir William Roberts was the seventh son of Mr. David Roberts, surgeon, Mynyddygof, Anglesey, where he was born on March 18, 1830. He was educated at Mill Hill School and University College, London, and graduated B.A.Lond. in 1851, while he was studying medicine. He became an M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1853, and an M.D.Lond. in 1854. The year following he went to Manchester as house-surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, and the brilliance of his methods in a few years secured him the appointment as a physician to the Infirmary. By this time he had taken up private practice in Manchester, in which he was most successful, and his clinical teaching at the Infirmary marked him out for preferment in Owens College. This came when the Victoria University was founded, he being appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine. Apart from his studies of gout, Sir William Roberts paid special attention to digestion and dietetics, and it was in the course of his Lumleian lectures on "The Digestive Ferments and Artificially-digested Food" that full publicity was given to the researches which he had made in association with Mr. F. Baden Benger, one result of which was the introduction of liquor pepticus and liquor pancreaticus, while the utility of peptonised foods was so well demonstrated that they have since been indispensable in the diet of the enfeebled. Sir William Roberts was knighted in 1885, and in 1889 came to London. During his ten years' residence in the Metropolis he has devoted much of his time to public work, especially in connection with the London University and on parliamentary Commissions.

Seyde.—At Edgbaston, Birmingham, on April 16, Mr. John Frederick Seyde. Aged 88. Half a century ago deceased was a familiar figure in Wolverhampton, when he was a member of the firm of Fleeming & Seyde, chemists and druggists. When the partnership was dissolved Mr. Seyde removed to Willenhall, where he carried on business for many years, but for a long time prior to his death he had been living in retirement at Edgbaston. Deceased was a Conservative and a Churchman, and for twenty years had held the office of churchwarden at St. Giles's, Willenhall.

Novelties.

SPIRAL FLY-CATCHER.

For the coming season Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), Stockport, have produced the article which we figure here. It is a cardboard box, the size of the second engraving, which contains a non-poisonous sticky composition and a spiral of wire. On pulling out one side of the box the spiral becomes a yard of allurement to the buzzing flies, and the acquaintance which they quickly make with it is of a lasting character. The "Spiral" fly-catcher sells at 1*d*. It is cleanly, and likely to be popular. The manufacturers have applied for a patent to protect the idea.



ST. JULIAN'S TABLET.

Messrs. Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), of the East London Soap-works, Bow, E., send us samples of a new penny line which they are making, and which will be a paying addition to the chemist's stock of domestic requisites. It is a "wonderful cleanser" for all kinds of polished metals, earthenware, tile-floors, marble, floorcloth, and, in fact, everything but clothes and the skin. It is really a high class polishing-soap, and does its work well, as we have proved by trial. The penny cake measures about 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, so that it is a good pennyworth. It is called "St. Julian's Tablet," and for those who prefer it in tins it can be so obtained to retail at 2*d*. and 3*d*.

"LANA."

This is the name which Mr. F. Detsinyi, pharmacist, V. Marokkaner-Gasse 2, Budapest, gives to a new shoe-brush of which he has sent us samples. The brush is made of fine sheepskin with the wool on, the shape being exactly that of a flesh-pad with a strap across the back. Nothing more admirable for polishing brown-leather boots, chair-covers, and the like can be imagined. They do their work well. Mr. Detsinyi hopes soon to have an agent in London who will supply the trade.

POISON STORING BOTTLES.

We thought it a difficult matter to get something new in poison-bottles, and probably it is, but Messrs. Kilner Brothers, King's Cross, N, have hit upon something so novel, and yet so familiar, as to suggest that success lies in simplicity. They have produced a blue fluted bottle in which the fluting is concave, not convex as hitherto, the result being greater distinction to touch. Another new departure in the bottle is that it is fluted all round except on the upper half of the front where the label should be. They send us a proof of an advertisement which they are inserting in this week's issue, and which contains two figures of the bottle. Reference to it will show exactly what it is like.

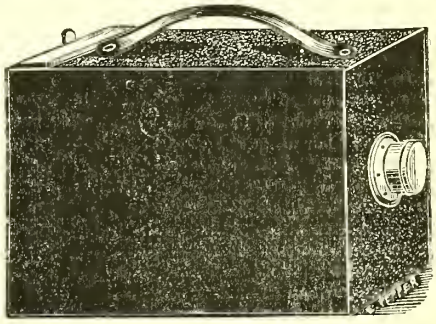
Louis Henry Goodman, dentist, formerly of Ludgate Hill, E.C., at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, through his counsel, pleaded guilty to certain counts in the Westralian Company case charging him with false pretences, making false statements as a director, and with conspiracy. Goodman was therefore ordered to stand down until the trial of the other defendants was concluded.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

A Half-crown Hand-camera

does not give much promise of good photographic work, so to find out for myself what can really be done with such a camera I made a few exposures with the "Onyx" half-crown hand-camera, made by Messrs. B. Lowe & Co., 2 Warstone Parade, Birmingham. The "Onyx" is sent out with a



couple of plates and developing and fixing-salt. The results I obtained were good and a surprise to me, and I think the sale of such cameras is to be encouraged by the photographic-dealer, as they are sure to develop the latent taste for photography in many persons, and lead to the sale of more costly apparatus later on.

Developing-outfits.

Messrs. Butcher & Son, Blackheath, S.E., have brought out the "Primus" holiday developing-outfit, which includes everything necessary for developing and changing plates, the articles being so selected that they readily pack inside the lamp. Besides the lamp, the sets include three dishes, washer, measure, finger-stalls, developing and fixing cartridges, and dusting-brush. At present there are two sizes of these outfits made—quarter-plate and half-plate. The sets should prove a saleable line in view of the approaching holiday season.

I learn from a booklet called "Round About Warwick with a Peep into the Gelatin factories at Emscote Mills," and issued by Messrs. Nelson, Dale & Co., Dowgate Hill, E.C. that they now make eight different kinds of

Gelatin for Photographic Uses.

The "No. 1 Photographic" and the "Amber" are the kinds most used for making mountant, whilst the other kinds have each their special use for coating either plates, gelatin-paper, or carbon-tissue. The manufacture of photographic gelatins is a distinct branch of this firm's enormous business, and it has required a good deal of research-work to find out the kind of gelatin most suited for each use.

Spectroscopic Photography.

Messrs. Kodak (Limited), 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., call attention to the uses of films for taking photographs of the spectra. A film can be curved so as to adapt it to the curved plane of a spectrum. With a spectrum 30 inches long it is only possible to get from 18 to 20 inches in focus on a plane surface, owing to the curvature of the plane of accurate definition, the plane at the ends being ½ inch in front of what it is in the centre. By using curved films Sir Norman Lockyer has taken some very successful photographs, one of the spectrum of iron which Messrs. Kodak show being beautifully defined. It is anticipated that the use of films at the next solar eclipse will ensure more perfect photographs of the chromosphere at the beginning and end of totality than have hitherto been possible.

Dark-room.

Long Sutton.—Mr. A. S. Driver, Market Place.

Westminster Wisdom.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S BILLS.

No date has yet been announced for the second reading of either of the Lord Chancellor's Bills. They simply appear in the paper as "waiting for second reading." We have had to reprint our Appeal, and can still supply a few copies. We especially offer it to any chemist who wishes to enclose a copy with his letter to a peer with whom he may have acquaintance.

THE BUDGET.

Criticism of the Budget scarcely comes within our scope this year. There are no additions to, or remissions of, taxation which specially concern us as chemists, though the additional duty on wine will inconvenience everybody who sells it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had to provide new revenue to the amount of 2 640,000*l.*, and he proposes to do it in this way:—He takes 2 000 000*l.* from the money which for the last twenty-five years has been appropriated from the revenue for the reduction of the National Debt; he gets 450,000*l.* from new Stock Exchange duties, and 420,000*l.* from additional Customs duties on wines. If these charges are agreed to, and the estimates should be realised, the revenue next year will exceed the expenditure by 230,000*l.* We do not here discuss the questions of morality and expediency which have been raised in reference to the Chancellor's raid on the National Debt provision. The policy was certainly not heroic, nor was it one involving much financial skill. But why, when he was breaking into the reserve, had he not the courage to take all he required? The new stamp-duties seem reasonable, and some of them—the mortgage-stamp on debenture issues, for instance—certainly ought to be imposed. But the extra charges on wine will dislocate an important trade, vex customers, and perhaps irritate some of our colonies and certain foreign nations for what is, after all, a comparatively small result. The actual proposals in relation to wines and stamps are these:—

New Stamp-duties:
(1) 5*s.* per 100*l.* on foreign and colonial bonds, stocks, and shares not at present liable to duty.
(2) 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* mortgage duty.

Increased Stamp-duties:
(1) Companies capital duty increased from 2*s.* per 100*l.* to 5*s.* per 100*l.*
(2) Letters of allotment and renunciation now bearing a 1*d.* stamp to bear a 6*d.* stamp.

Increased Wine-duties:
(1) Wine under 30° proof spirit now paying 1*s.* a gallon, to pay 1*s.* 6*d.*
(2) Wine between 31° and 42° proof spirit now paying 2*s.* 6*d.* to pay 3*s.*
(3) Sparkling wines now paying a surtax of 2*s.*, to pay 2*s.* 6*d.*

New Wine-duty:
To be imposed on still wine imported in bottle, per gallon 3*s.*

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

The Standing Committee on Trade has commenced its consideration of this Bill The amendments of which notice has already been given fill fifteen foolscap pages. Several sittings of the Committee will, no doubt, be occupied with the first part of the Bill, which is described as relating to agricultural products, and a great part of which deals with butter and margarine. When the second part of the Bill is reached, Sir Charles Cameron is to move that the provisions of the Act should apply to wholesale as well as retail trade, and he and other members will endeavour to make the invoices practically a warranty. Sir Charles Cameron will also propose the organisation of the Board of Reference recommended by the Select Committee.

MR GEO. EADE, chemist, of Goswell Road, E.C., has been elected an overseer of the parish of St. Luke's and Chairman of the Dispensaries Committee of the Holborn Union.

SELL'S "COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE" for April 22 contains an excellent map of Egypt and the Soudan portion of Africa down to the north corner of Rhodesia. Commercial men should see it.

The Ideal Councillor.

If you're anxious for to shine in the pharmaceutic line,
As a heaven-born Councillor,
Do not send your *carte-de-v.* to the prying *C. & D.*
Or say anything that's not been said before;
For the proper path for you, if election you've in view,
Is to emulate the Faithful at the "Square"
And to blindly follow after stifling much derisive laughter
At the Wisdom which is concentrated there.
And the quidnuncs all will say
As you walk the well-worn way
"If that young man has a proper sense of our deep profundities
Why that's the sort of harmless kind of Councillor our Councillor must be."

You must never have convictions, and must put discreet restrictions
On possession of opinions of your own;
For 'twould certainly be fatal—and not yet quite up-to-date-al
Should you cross the oligarchy round the throne.
Say that all that *is* is rightful, and all criticism spiteful
And induced by selfish motives – undefined;
But above all crime most heinous is to hint at sordid guineas,
Or to whisper truths so utterly unkind.
For the *P. J.* then might say,
"He has an independent way,
And when a young man both sends his views and sides with the *C. & D.*,
Why what a most uncomfortable Councillor that bold young man would be."

So just walk your ways with care, and a milky speech prepare,
From the Presidential utt'rance take your cue,
State how deeply you abhor the Lord High Chancellor
And the grievous harm his awful Bill would do.
How the modest Draft Bill differed; then invective *à la* Gifford,
And a *soupcon* of the usual platitude,
Next, a graceful peroration on the hated Stores invasion,
And you strike the proper Bloomsbury attitude.
And the Wise Ones all will say
As you walk your virtuous way.
"If that young man has said the things which have all been said by me,
Why what a very eligible Councillor that nice young man would be."

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.*

Abbott, S. W., &c. *American Year-book of Medicine and Surgery.* By G. M. Gould. Royal 8vo. 38*s.* (Rebman.)

Adie, R. H. *An Introduction to the Carbon Compounds.* Cr. 8vo. Pp. 98. 2*s.* 6*d.* (Clive.)

Gregory, R. A., Simmons, A. T. *Elementary Physics and Chemistry.* First stage. 7 × 4⅝. Pp. 158. 1*s.* 6*d.* (Macmillan.)

Klimont, Dr. J. M. *Die synthetischen und isolirten Aromatica.* Pp. viii + 206. 8vo. Paper covers. 6m. (E. Baldamus, Leipzig.)

Medical Annual and Practitioners' Index for 1899. 5¼ × 7⅞. Pp. 720. 7*s.* 6*d.* (Wright & Co.)

Ormerod, Eleanor A. *Report of Observations of Injurious Insects and Common Farm Pests during* 1898. 9¾ × 6¼. Pp. 146. 1*s.* 6*d.* (Simpkin.)

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT is proposing to organise its first international exhibition in 1902. Every endeavour will be made to attract exhibitors from all countries, and invitations to the different Governments are likely to be sent out in May next.

ETHER-DRINKING is as common amongst the people of East Prussia as it is in the North of Ireland. The *Phar. Zeit* mentions that the consumption of quicksilver in East Prussia is becoming dangerous. Women use quite large quantities of the metal as blue ointment, and the men take doses of the metal 5 to 30 grammes at a time. Why, our contemporary does not say; but the suggested prohibition of the sale of quicksilver suggests that the Prussians do not need it more than their neighbours.

Correspondence.

Notice to Correspondents. *In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.*

The Lord Chancellor's Bill.

Sir,—I don't quite catch the meaning of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society when he says that to demand that all the directors and managers of a limited company be qualified would raise the question of the co-operative stores. The laws underlying the principle of co-operation and those underlying the principle of limited liability are radically different. Although I am persuaded that we will meet with the utmost sympathy in the House of Commons in our effort to suppress the grocer or shoemaker who forms a bogus company to carry on a drug-business, I may say frankly that I do not believe that the House of Commons will sympathise with us if we run our heads against these large co-operative stores. Almost every member in the House is connected with one or other of these stores, and nature is frail. We cannot ignore the fact either that our case differs from that of the medical profession to this extent: that several of the large *bonâ fide* drug-businesses in this country, yielding to the mammon of unrighteousness, have formed themselves into limited companies, whereas no such obstacle presents itself in the medical problem. I have not said that to demand qualification from all the directors and managers of a company is the only way out of the difficulty; I have not said it is the best way; but it appears to me to be a method by which we might avoid on the one side the co operative stores, and on the other the *bonâ-fide* businesses which have been formed into limited companies, and bring all our weight to bear upon companies formed for direct evasion of a perfectly plain Act of Parliament. It is plain that we must have some clear distinct suggestion to go to the House of Commons with, and it is equally plain that alternatives are not numerous. If anybody knows of a better method than this, I hope he will not nurse it in the dark, for I dislike as much as any man the idea of yielding even to this extent to the limited-liability dragon. It must be noted, however, that the suggestion is that every director and every manager must be qualified. There must be no room left anywhere in the drug-business for the grocer or tailor.

I sympathise most heartily with the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, for he is unquestionably surrounded with problems almost unsolvable. I have the fullest confidence in his judgment and tact, and I hope the ranks of pharmacy will follow him loyally in whatever course he and his colleagues in the Council may take.

It is by no means an easy matter to reconstruct an Act of Parliament which has failed, not through its own imperfections, but through the manner in which it has been administered. If there is any man alive who holds the peculiar opinion, and acts upon it, that to legislate against fraud is to interfere with commercial enterprise it is our duty to see that he has no hand in the reconstruction of this Act. Legislation against fraud has interfered with commercial enterprise of a kind from the very beginning of civilisation, but I thought this was the aim of law. At all events, the foundations of British law are fixed upon principles of morality and justice, and I have yet to learn that any State refrains from passing Acts dealing with fraud, because such Acts would hamper commercial enterprise. I am unwilling to believe, however, that any man of intelligence does hold this opinion, and I have no doubt that stated in this bald form it is considerably exaggerated. Explanation would most likely modify it so that it would assume proportions of reason and sense.

Dumfries, April 17. James Reid.

Sir,—Now that the Lord Chancellor has proposed to amend the Pharmacy Act, we are offered a good chance to gain something definite if only we act with moderation and common sense. One would have thought that the Pharmaceutical Council, after seeing the result of their wild suggestions for a draft Bill, would have taken Mr. Storrar's hint, acted with some moderation, and tried to gain something certain, instead of wasting the opportunity by striving for the impossible. Since the House of Lords in 1880 decided that limited companies could not qualify, and were therefore outside the scope of the Pharmacy and similar Acts, numerous companies have been formed and registered by law. The Government have in this way made large sums of money, and it is absurd for anyone to think that the House of Commons can, or will, destroy the large vested interests thus built up. We must not forget that these companies are perfectly legal and under Government protection. The only thing that can be done is to prevent the growth of new interests by making it illegal to form any new company, and if possible to curtail in every feasible way the further development of those already in existence. Let us not lose the substance by grasping after the shadow.

Yours truly,
Common Sense. (246/38.)

Cancer.

Sir,—Your note on cancer in last week's *C. & D.* is interesting. If the disease is caused by a micro-organism, cannot an antitoxin be prepared as in other germ-diseases? Several cases of cancer have come under my notice lately, the majority of whom have been farmers or others engaged in agriculture, which suggests the thought, Does the cancer microbe propagate in the soil or in decayed organic matter?

Yours,
A. W. Hudson.

[Dr. Bra has observed that in dairy-farming districts the cancer parasite is specially prevalent. It does not follow that, because the parasite is a micro-organism, an antitoxin to it will be found by cultivating itself; the action of the parasite is mechanical, and not toxic. Coley's fluid (a sterilised culture-broth of the erysipelas streptococcus and the *bacillus prodigiosus*) has been tried in cancer with limited success.—Ed. *C. & D.*]

The Council Election.

Sir,—I notice that only one candidate (Mr. Glyn-Jones) for pharmaceutical honours takes up the question of dispensing in doctors' surgeries by unqualified persons, and he declares it as his principal object in seeking election. I am satisfied that if this evil was remedied the public, the doctors, and the chemists would be better off. The public, because a qualified dispenser is the surest safeguard that the patient will get his medicine prepared in strict accordance with the doctor's orders. The doctors, because those who employ unqualified dispensers are they who have big low-grade practices. If it was made "infamous and disgraceful conduct, in a professional sense," for a medical man to employ such dispensers, they would be driven to make up their own medicines. It would benefit the chemists by enhancing the value of their qualifications. As I am persuaded Mr. Glyn-Jones will yet tackle the question of dispensing in hospitals, I confidently appeal to my fellow-electors, with the battle-cry "Dispensing for the qualified only," to signify our desires to the Pharmaceutical Council by placing Mr. Glyn-Jones at the top of the poll. I say, Plump for Glyn-Jones, and make this question the question at the election. Yours truly,

Barnsley, April 19. Arthur Oglesby, M.P.S.

Sir,—The coming election of the Council seems in some quarters to have caused a slight amount of excitement amongst those whose ambition is to prove that the drug-trade is not noted for lack of energy in its own behalf; whilst, on the other hand, there are many who think that a radical change in the constitution of the Council is the thing least to be desired. Have not the present Council proved themselves good men and true? And their assistance, so useful to the President in getting an Act for our benefit passed through Parliament, can no doubt be relied upon to support him in opposing the new Bill brought in by the Lord Chancellor—

an opposition much desired by non-members as well as by "those within the fold."

The idea has been raised that new blood was wanted in the Council. Let us consider what is offered in the shape of new blood. The two principal University towns each send a candidate. The Oxford one is no doubt a good man, whose services to the Council as examiner have given general satisfaction. But why should we recruit for councillors amongst examiners? The Cambridge candidate, another clever business man, judging from the *C. & D.*, April 15, will, I should think, have enough municipal and other work on his hands to prevent him giving much of his valuable time to Council affairs. Liverpool offers another candidate, but should remember that already she is ably represented on the council by Dr. Symes. Tring supplies the candidate who represents the chemist beset with competition. Such being the case, would not his business suffer if the proprietor had to leave it while he attended Council meetings? A well-known gentleman from Poplar desires a seat on the Council, but there is little in his programme but what has already been attempted by the present Council from time to time. Had he run on a sort of anti-Beecham election cry, he might have had a chance of success. A little novelty presents itself in an assistant seeking election. He explains his position by stating that he is the nominee of the Chemists' Assistants' Union. As far as I can make out, this Union is chiefly noted for the excellence of its smoking-concerts and the desire of the members for a higher remuneration. Such as this makes one think of the good old days, when capable men were to be had for 40*l.* a year, and who never had exalted ideas of sitting on the Council. Feeling satisfied that the Council are fully able to cope with the burning question now before them, I for one feel that any change at present would have a deleterious effect.

Yours faithfully,
Old Member. (245/27.)

Citral in "Pure" Oil of Lemon.

Sir,—Although a great deal has been written on this subject, up to the present no reliable single method has been discovered which will tell the absolute purity of a given oil of lemon. I have read with interest the article on page 495 of the issue of The Chemist and Druggist of March 25, 1899, and certainly the opinion expressed therein, to the effect that an agreement should be come to between the leading essential-oil analysts to have the matter thoroughly threshed out, is one of the best things that could be done. The so-called tests now in vogue are certainly very misleading—in fact, they do nothing to show the purity of an oil. As is well known, oil of lemongrass is exceedingly rich in citral, which is extracted from that oil and put into lemon oil, with the result that by its addition it is practically an easy matter to make up the 7½ per cent. of citral, no matter whether the real article be pure or not. If the oil is bought on a citral percentage, and the necessary certificate is given, there is your "guarantee." The question remains, however, Is this citral the true flavouring-principle of oil of lemon? I am inclined to believe that it is not, and the best way to prove this is to take an oil of lemon, say, with 7½ per cent. of citral, and another "pure" oil of lemon of, say, a very inferior percentage of citral, and use the two in the manufacture of lemonade, and see which gives the best results. Nine times out of ten the latter will be found to give better results as far as flavour and true strength is concerned; yet this oil with the weak percentage would be condemned by many essential-oil analysts. Citral is a product by itself, which is sold to the different essential-oil manufacturers for sophistication, and just to deceive the consumer, by imparting to the oil an apparent strength. Although the nasal test may, perhaps, be laughed at, still, in present circumstances, it serves the purpose a great deal better than the so-called "tests" now in vogue. Unfortunately, however, lemon oil is cut so terribly in price that in order to meet competition exporters are tempted to resort to adulteration, and I would suggest that as a means of lessening this system of fraud a little more attention should be paid to the price. I know of so-called "pure" brands being sold here at as low figures as 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb., with the required percentage of citral guaranteed, yet this is not pure oil of lemon. To-day the lowest price at which pure oil of lemon can be bought is 2*s.* 11*d.* per lb.—*i.e.*, fresh, hand-pressed oil of lemon of first extraction—although machine-pressed oil equally pure can be bought a few pence lower. I would, however, say that the majority of "machine-pressed" oil is made from "scarte" lemons, which are sometimes very dirty and covered with specks and spots; but even the oil pressed from such fruit has a truer flavouring than some of the so-called oil of lemon of 7½ per cent. citral standard. As far as aërated-water manufacturers are concerned, it would certainly be better for them to buy the concentrated terpeneless oil of lemon, for by so doing they can be sure of what they are getting, since its sp. gr. is a guarantee of its reliability. Of course, there is a certain class of traders who cannot do without the "plain" oil, and to them I would again say, Do not pay attention to the certificate, rely on your test of smell—lemongrass citral, citrene, &c, will soon be detected. Pay a reasonable price, and buy from a reliable firm.

Yours faithfully,
Messina, April 8. Franc. Ant. Corio.

[We should think it is now well known that citral is not the most characteristic constituent of lemon oil. Citronellal is also present in all oils, with geranyl acetate in Messina oils, and linalyl acetate in Palermo oils. The three bodies together constitute the lemon-flavour. In this connection we may note that the optical rotation of the oil is not much good as a test unless it be compared with the rotation of the first 10 to 15 per cent. of distillate from the oil, and even this, a well-known analyst assures us, does not detect the addition of lemon-oil terpene, although it may detect turpentine.—Ed. *C. & D.*]

A "Trivial Matter."

Sir,—I regret that it should be necessary to allude to such a trivial matter as the wording of some notices issued by the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association, but such prominence has been given to the subject in the report of the last Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society that some further information may be of interest. The title "Irish Pharmacists' Association" appeared on our first annual ball-programme a few years ago, and for the sake of brevity the programme for each annual ball and concert has been worded in the same manner. No comment was made upon the matter until our hon. secretary received a communication from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, as follows:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Council to request an explanation of the title on dance programmes and tickets, also of press-communications, as they consider the title misleading.

We have invariably treated the Council with courtesy and respect, and we still continue to do so; but we do not for a moment consider that they are constituted our censors, or that they have any right to demand an explanation in such a dictatorial manner. We have always received encouragement from a section of the Council; but I regret that this is the second occasion we have been compelled to defend ourselves from ungenerous and uncalled-for statements emanating from the Council-room.

Yours faithfully,
H. Hunt, M.P.S.I., President,
Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association.

[Mr. Hunt sends a copy of another letter from the Registrar, in which he is informed "that if the Association persist in the use of the title 'Irish Pharmacists' Association,' the Council will have to reconsider their position."

Secret Commissions.

Sir,—In the public discussions on the proposed legislation on this subject prominence has been given, as I think unfortunately, to the relation of the medical profession with chemists. It has been stated, on the highest possible authority, that some medical men force chemists to give them a secret commission out of the moneys received for medicines dispensed from their prescriptions and for their patients, and it is suggested that this commission is an immoral one. But does not this charge against members of such an honourable body of men arise from a misconception?

During my experience as a chemist I have known many arrangements between chemists and medical men as to their

dispensing, which were perfectly private, but which, in my opinion, could not have been classed as immoral by the most morbidly sensitive person.

The public apparently does not recognise that a doctor is quite at liberty to do his own dispensing, and in many cases cannot afford to lose the profit to be made on the medicine he prescribes, so that he is quite as much at liberty to arrange with a chemist to do this work for him as he is to hire a brougham and horse from a livery-stable, or as a tradesman is to sublet a contract. It appears to me that this agitation will probably result in more doctors doing their own dispensing. I have always found doctors most upright in their dealings with chemists, and I am glad to see that the British Medical Association are calling on the London Chamber of Commerce to substantiate these charges. If found to be true, let the B. M. A. deal with them as they should with those medical men who run proprietary medicines, and under the subterfuge of being directors manage, or try to manage, drug-businesses carried on as companies.

Yours truly,

FAIRPLAY. (244/33)

Legal Queries.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, *and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."*

229/43. *Manchester.*—A preparation containing a scheduled poison must be labelled "Poison," &c., even though it be sold under a medicine-stamp. The only way this can be avoided is to enter the name and address of every purchaser, with the prescription, in a special book.

227/55. *Nomen.*—You may only sell arsenic uncoloured when the purchaser represents that the admixture of colour would render it unfit for the purpose for which it is required, and then only in quantities of 10 lbs. or more, and not for use in agriculture.

234/39. *Nemo.*—It is not necessary for a notice to quit to be served before 12 o'clock (noon) on the day upon which it ought to be served. It is valid if it reaches the tenant at any time before midnight of that day, and the same rule holds good as to a tenant's notice to his landlord. It is correct that a landlord cannot demand the rent on the day it is due because it is not really due until midnight, but he can distrain for it immediately after sunrise the next morning. The landlord cannot insist on possession being given up before midnight on the day when the tenancy expires.

237/1. *F. H. S.*—We scarcely see the distinction between the questions you now ask and those we have already answered. If nothing is specified in the agreement, the purchaser would be expected to pay the legal costs of the assignment. If the purchaser thinks proper to pay the money without having any proper deed, we do not see why the vendor should object; but we think he would be very unwise to do so. We strongly recommend you to place the matter in the hands of a solicitor and follow his advice.

236/8. *B. P.*—You are not bound to copy a prescription containing poison, but if you do so you need not put a poison-label on a mixture. The law does not require you to know persons to whom you sell poisons in the second part of the schedule.

236/9. *Honduras.*—Ergot and its preparations being poisons in the first part of the schedule, you may not sell them to anyone not known to you, even though he should profess to be a medical man and give his card. He must be introduced by someone who is known to you. You might be legally right, but you would certainly be censurable if you sold 1 oz. tr. nuc. vom. or 2 oz. chloroform to a perfect stranger.

238/36. *Scheduled.*—The Pharmacy Act does not forbid anyone from giving away poisons; but if an unqualified person should do this in the course of his business, his methods would probably be closely scrutinised and his gifts might be legally regarded as sales. The same subterfuge has been unsuccessfully attempted with the Excise.

238/54. *Timon.*—The Town Council of a borough, or the District Council of other places, is the proper body to grant licences for the storage of carbide of calcium. Refer the clerk to the Order in Council of February 26, 1897, and the Petroleum Act, 1871, section 8.

236/61. *F. E. R.* ordered a crate of bottles to be sent from London by steamer, thence by rail to destination, he paying carriage from port. On receipt the bottles were found to be broken, but the railway company refuse to pay on the ground of bad packing and the vendors state on their invoice that they are not responsible for loss by breakage. Against whom should a claim be made? [You are on the horns of a dilemma. You should have refused the goods and let the railway company and the consignor fight it out between them. You are not, however, bound by the statement on the invoice if you were not aware of the condition when you gave the order. But you would find great difficulty in proving your claim, as the railway company would say the goods were broken on the ship or owing to the negligent packing, and it is usual for shipping companies to contract themselves out of all liability. If you sue, your only safe course will be to make the vendors, the shipping company, and the railway company all defendants. You would then have to pay the costs of two of the parties, and these would probably exceed the amount you recovered from the third. In future stipulate that the vendors shall be responsible for breakage, and that they shall recover from the carriers.]

237/49. *Docens* had a lady customer who bought morphia injections from him, as she had done from his predecessors. When going abroad he supplied her at her request with a large quantity. Subsequently the husband wrote requesting him to supply no more, and he has not done so since. But on receiving the account the husband writes threatening to place the matter in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society, and does not remit. What course should be taken? [Treat the threat to write to the Pharmaceutical Society with contempt. The Society has no power in the matter, and such a letter if written might amount to a libel. If the morphia was ordered by a physician, the husband is liable because it is a necessary which he is bound to provide for his wife. If it is not a necessary the wife is liable, but she can only be sued if it can be proved that she has a separate estate against which the judgment would be effectual. There are very few women nowadays but have separate estate. The bold course is to sue both husband and wife on a default summons, and see if they will come into court.]

238/24. *G. H. A.* being dissatisfied about an account delayed payment. Last month, however, he got a threatening letter, and then on the night of the 27th posted a cheque for the amount. On the morning of the 29th he received a letter demanding the amount *plus* 3*s.* 7*d.* costs. He wrote to the creditor asking for particulars, and had a letter in reply from the solicitor refusing the cheque unless with costs, which had now amounted to 5*s.* To save trouble he sent the extra 5*s.*, but said he would reclaim the 5*s.* if he found it was not a just claim Was it? [A solicitor is not entitled to charge for writing a letter demanding payment unless action is actually commenced in the High Court, or for an amount over 10*l.* in the County Court. The position is this: The cheque was not a legal tender, and the solicitor might have sent it back and issued process, when the debtor would have been bound to pay the costs of the summons. Consequently, they would say the matter was compromised by their accepting the cheque *plus* 5*s.* We are inclined to think, however, that, the cheque having been accepted, the 5*s.* could be recovered, and it would be an interesting case]

240/20. *Talco.*—Sulphocyanide of ammonia, ferricyanide of potassium, and ferrocyanide of potassium are not generally regarded as poisons within the description of the Act. If they are not, they may be sold by anyone. But there has been no legal decision that we remember in regard to any of these.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

Notice to Querists. *We reply to subscribers and their employés only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.*

222/43. *Crinis.*—The antiseptic treatment of **Dandruff** is the most successful. A lotion like the following is of great use:—

Resorcin	ʒj.
Alcohol (45-per-cent.)	℥viiss.
Castor oil	ʒij.
Peruvian balsam	ʒss.
Otto of rose	♏j.
Oil of neroli	♏j.

Dissolve and filter.

235/26. *Quinine* (Cape Town).—Lime-juice should have quite a pale colour: the dark juices sometimes met with are caused by overheating in the sterilising-process. You would judge of its quality by its citric-acid content, which, according to Allen, may be from 6 to 13 oz. per gal.

227/2. *B. O. S.*—**Drying-salve for Cattle**:—

Burnt alum, finely powdered ...	2 oz.
Armenian Bole	1 oz.
Lard	1 lb.

Mix.

235/70. *A. S.* (N.S.W.)—(1) You cannot prevent honey candying. (2) We do not know the composition of Stephens' ink. (3) Gallic acid is soluble 1 in 3 of boiling water, 1 in 100 cold water, and a solution of the acid made by heat must be below 1 in 100 or it will deposit when it cools. (4) If you cannot powder the extract of logwood, it suffices to break it in small pieces for use in ink-making.

236/49. *G. B.*—There are two kinds of **Unna's Zinc Glycerin Jelly**: No. 1, the ordinary, containing—

Gelatin	3 oz.
Zinc oxide	3 oz.
Glycerin	5 oz.
Water	9 oz.

All by weight

—and No. 2, the hard kind, which contains 1 oz. more gelatin. Full particulars of their manufacture are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

235/35. *Student.*—The two figures on the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society are on the right Avicenna, and on the left Galen.

232/24. *Bolton.*—**Indian Brandee.**—See *C. & D.*, February 25, 1899, page 339, and January 22, 1898, page 132. **Diarrhœa-mixture.**—See *C. & D.*, June 26, 1897, page 1013, and June 27, 1896, page 909.

230/49. *D. F. J.*—**Bird-seed.**—See *C. & D.*, February 11, 1899, page 267.

216/12. *Acidum.*—You cannot economically nickel-plate one bicycle handle-bar. The nickel is deposited electrolytically; the method and necessary baths are given in Brannt's "Metalworkers' Handy-book" (Sampson).

237/48 *E. E. Barnes.*—In Kelly's "Keys to the Classics" (published by Cornish) there is a translation of Virgil's Æneid which will suit you. See also Dodd's "Preliminary Examination Guide" (new edition, 2*s.* 6*d.*), published at the office of this journal.

238/89. *Anxious.*—To remove stains on linen caused by use of chrysophanic-acid ointment, first remove all grease with benzin, and then apply a solution of chlorinated lime. In some cases a little caustic-soda solution will be necessary in addition to the chlorinated lime.

237/71. *Asty.*—After the mixture of **Neatsfoot Oil and Fat** has been separated from the liquor in which the oxen's feet have been boiled, it is further purified by boiling with more water. The fat and oil are separated by allowing the mixture to remain on the top of warm water for a day, then on cooling the water the fat solidifies and the oil may be drawn off. Filtration through animal charcoal is required for the very finest qualities.

226/16. *Cosmos.*—**Liq. Cinchonæ (Paul)** is one of Messrs. Savory & Moore's specialities.

93/15. *W. B.*—Carnauba wax of high melting-point is required to yield the best results in brown-boot polishes. Your failure may have been through using an unsuitable wax.

243/52. *Cera Alba.* — For prospectus of Apothecaries' Hall examination write to the Clerk of the Society of Apothecaries, Blackfriars, E.C.

237/54. *Cornwall.*—We would not care to advise as to removing a mark from the face of a week-old child. It would be better to consult a surgeon.

221/21. *Powder.*—**Children's Powders.**—The tendency to make children sick which calomel powders have, is counteracted by the addition of a trace of powdered ipecacuanha, as in the following formula:—

Hydrarg. subchlor.	ʒj.
Pulv. ipecac.	gr. xxx.
Sacch. lactis ad	ʒv.

Dose: For a child of from two to six months, 2½ gr.; for a child of from six to twelve months, 5 gr.

227/65. *H. T. W.*—**Dandruff-lotion.**—The following is a good formula, and should be what you want:—

Tr. benzoin. simp.	ʒss.
Glycerini	ʒiij.
Ac. salicyl.	ʒij.
Aq. coloniensis	℥ss.
Aq. destill. ad...	℥x.

242/11. *P. H.*—We are told that if the acetate of soda used in foot-warmers is mixed with a third of its weight of kieselguhr a much more satisfactory result is obtained.

208/53. *T. M. E.*—(1) We do not know of any special machinery for pumping air into linseed oil. (2) **Liquid Harness-blacking.**—See *C. & D.*, March 18, 1899, page 471.

237/68. *F. D. S.*—Isinglass is almost entirely soluble in boiling water, and a jelly so made and preserved with alcohol is used as a cement for repairing egg-shells by collectors.

234/60. *Orientalist* (Madras).—(1) We do not approve of the formula for fever-mixture you send. It contains too many ingredients, and would not be safe for general use. A better mixture for combating fevers would be a solution of quinine containing 1 gr. of quinine sulphate and 2 minims of aromatic sulphuric acid in each dram. Quinine in the form of pills or tablets is, however, more convenient for administering. (2) **Stock Kidney-mixture**:—

Potass. bicarb.	ʒvj.
Potass. nit.	ʒij.
Tr. hyoscyami	℥iiss.
Inf. buchu conc.	℥iij.
Aq. chlorof. ad	℥xx.

Dose: One tablespoonful in water every four hours.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

245/22. Agents for Finckler's anti-neuralgia pills and Dr. Samuel's lichoutriplic pills.

246/3. Who are the manufacturers or wholesale agents for "Ruby" fire-lighters (Hartridge's patent)?

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: April 20.

BUSINESS is moderate this week, several branches being quiet and others rather brisk. There has been more done in ipecacuanha than any other drug, large purchases having been made for export at advanced rates. Both Rio and Cartagena have sold well. Benzoin begins to cause concern, and, although little advantage of the poor imports and stocks has been taken, so far as the better qualities of Sumatra are concerned, the gums used for sublimation have so advanced that the price of benzoic acid has had to be raised. The speculation in quinine continues, although the price has fallen to 1*s.* 3*d.* per oz in second hands, owing to the bark-shipments from Java this month being good. It looks as if we had turned our back upon the super-eighteen-penny prices, but there are still confident holders in the field.

The following are the principal changes in our report:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Acid, benzoic	Acid, carbolic	Camphor (Germ.)
Gum animi	Ergot (German)	Fenugreek
Indigo	Gentian	Mercurials
Ipecacuanha	Oil, lemon	Quicksilver
	Soda hyposulphite	Quinine
	Sulphur	Soda nitrate
		Wax, Japan

Arrivals.

The following are among the principal arrivals of drugs during the past fortnight:—

Aloes (Bombay)	140	Ipecacuanha	3
Asafetida (Bombay)	125	Juniper berries	282
Buchu	52	Nux vomica	173
Camphor	476	Opium	89
Camphor oil	100	Orris	22
Cardamoms	119	Peppermint oil	34
Cassia oil	20	Quicksilver	600
Castor oil (French)	241	Quillaia	1274
(East Indian)	848	Quinine	41
(Italian)	105	Rose oil	1
Cinchona (Ceylon)	327	Sarsaparilla	32
(East Indian)	350	Scammony-root	5
Citronella oil	109	Senna (Tinnevelly)	115
Cocaine (crude)	5	Squills	7
Cod-liver oil	955	Star-anise	50
Dragon's-blood	9	Tamarinds (East Indian)	90
Gentian	26	Tonka-beans	4
Gum kino	14	Vanilla	18
Honey	279	Wax, bees'	219
Iodine	75	(Japan)	206

Heavy Chemicals.

[*These prices are for market-centres other than London.*]

A steadily-increasing business is passing in the heavy-chemical market at all the main centres; and in view of the fact that the home-trade demand is in a very satisfactory condition, and that a moderately-good inquiry exists for export account, the general tone and feeling of the market is distinctly better. Values, under these conditions, remain for the most part firm, and with upward tendency, rather than otherwise.

Alkali Produce.—Bleaching-powder is in active request, and maintains the firmer tone lately reported. Caustic soda, soda crystals, and ammonia alkali keep very steady. Chlorates are unchanged.

Recovered Sulphur is rather scarce, and is a shade firmer, at 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.*

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Very firm for prompt; forward quotations are about the same as last given. Exports from Leith last week were 248 tons.

Alumina Products are all moving well at somewhat low, but firm, prices. Purest makes of sulphate of alumina 78*s.* 9*d.* to 82*s.* 6*d.* per ton, on rails, in ordinary casks, with usual allowances for other packages or loose slabs. Alumino ferric 43*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.*, and aluminous cake 45*s.* to 50*s.* per ton. Crystal alum in rather better inquiry: loose lump, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton; lump in tierces, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.*, and ground, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* Aluminate of soda, highest strength, Al_2O_3, in better request, at 37*s.* to 38*s.* per cwt. Hydrate of alumina, high percentage, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*, free on rails in casks. Bauxite, 60-per-cent. alumina, 16*s.* 3*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d* per ton, f.o.b. Carbonate of alumina, 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Chloride of aluminium, 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* 5*s.* per ton, free on rails in casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 19

Castor Oil.—An easy feeling continues, though quotations are practically unchanged. Buyers seem inclined to hold off until the last moment in the hope of lower prices. Calcutta good seconds are still quoted $2\frac{7}{8}$*d.* to $2\frac{15}{16}$*d.*, and first-pressure French $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to $2\frac{7}{8}$*d.*, but these figures might be shaded slightly. Second-pressure French is held for $2\frac{5}{16}$*d.*, and no Madras good seconds is available at the moment.

Chillies, S.L.—Twenty-one bags bright new crop offered at auction, and the only bid elicited was 36*s.* 6*d.*, but holders' views were in the neighbourhood of 50*s.*

Gum Acacia.—A slightly improved inquiry for Soudan sorts, and a sale of good yellowish soft has been effected at 75*s.* per cwt. A lot of 13 bags Amrad description sold at 35*s.* per cwt.

African Ginger.—The downward movement has continued, and large sales have been made to arrive at 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Canary-seed.—Lower, 450 bags having changed hands at 25*s.*, with a prospect of further business at the price.

Turps.—Sales are reported at 34*s.*, but the week closes slightly easier, holders being willing to take 33*s.* 9*d.*

Beeswax continues to move off steadily. Recent imports of Chilian have sold at 7*l.* 15*s.* for pale yellow, to 7*l.* for ordinary mixed grey and yellow.

Honey.—One hundred barrels Pile X Chilian have sold at 28*s.* 6*d.*, and about 50 barrels low Pile II. at 22*s.* Liquid Californian has found buyers at 42*s.* 6*d.*, and small sales of fine Peruvian are recorded at 26*s.*

Cream of Tartar.—Firmly held at 75*s.* to 80*s.*, according to quality, but little business is passing.

German Market

Hamburg, April 18

Business in general is very quiet, and our drug-market shows very few changes.

Aloes (Cape) is steady at 52m. per 100 kilos.

Star-anise Seed is quiet, and can be bought to-day at 200m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor (Refined).—The factories reduced to 340m. per 100 kilos., but there are second-hand sellers to-day at 325m. per 100 kilos.

Condurango-bark shows a very firm market, and has advanced to 75m. per 100 kilos.

Ergot of Rye shows a firmer tone, American orders having been placed here at 170m.; holders are not eager to sell.

Ipecacuanha.—Rio is very scarce, and not offered.

Menthol is dull at 14m. per kilo.

Spermaceti.—Steady, at 265m. per 100 kilos.

Spirits of Turpentine.—Quiet, but firm; spot delivery is scarce, at 70m. to $70\frac{1}{2}$m., April, 70m.; August-December delivery, $55\frac{1}{2}$m. to 55m. per 100 kilos.

Carnauba Wax.—Steady, at 78m. to 140m. per 100 kilos, according to quality.

Quinine.—Very quiet, with second-hand sellers at 48m. per 100 kilos.

Cod-liver Oil is almost inactive, and 1899 non-congealing oil is unchanged at 62m. per barrel. Russian anise oil unchanged, at $13\frac{1}{2}$m. per kilo. Star-anise oil is quiet and easier at 13 to $12\frac{3}{4}$m. per kilo.

American Markets.

New York, April 11

Business continues generally active, but is principally confined to regular consuming channels. The feature of the week is the improvement in opium, which is now 20c. higher with every prospect of a further advance.

Cinchonidine has been active, sales aggregating 60,000 oz. Quotations have been advanced to 21c.; a limited quantity is obtainable from second-hands at 20c.

Citric Acid is moving fairly well, and manufacturers quote 37c. to 37½c., according to quantity.

Ipecacuanha.—The demand is improving, and sales of Rio have been made at $3 to $3.25, according to grade.

Jalap is easier, in consequence of liberal supplies. Holders quote 9½c. to 10½c., but no business is passing.

Morphine is firmer, in sympathy with the improvement in opium, and an advance is expected. Manufacturers at present quote $1.95 to $2 05 in quantity, according to brand.

Peppermint Oil is in improved demand, and considerable sales have been made at 75c. to 85c. for Western and 90c. to $1.05 for Wayne County oil.

Opium has shown decided improvement. There is a better demand from all sections, and prices have improved. Holders now refuse to accept less than $3.10 for case lots. There is a considerable speculative movement evident, and prices are expected to advance still further.

Quinine has also caused some surprise during the week. Foreign manufacturers quoted 40c. last week, and refused to accept less. On April 10 the announcement was made of a reduction to 36c., and domestic manufacturers have followed suit. No satisfactory reasons have up to the present time been given for the decline.

Senna is in good consuming demand, and all grades are firm. Alexandria can be obtained at from 12c. to 22c., according to quality; and Tinnevelly at 8c. to 14c.

Snake-root (Serpentaria) is becoming scarce, and holders generally ask higher prices. For prime Virginian root 32c. to 33c. is asked. Small lots of inferior grades have changed hands at 30c.

Sugar of Milk is firm at the recent advance, and manufacturers are barely able to fill orders.

[The quotation for German ergot given in our cable last week should have been 20c.]

Cablegrams.

Bergen, April 20, 11 50 a.m.:—Although the weather this week has been rather stormy the cod-fishing in Finnmarken has made good progress and the catch has so improved as to bring the total for the season up to 24 484,000 fish, compared with 27,168 000 last year at this time. The yield of unrefined oil will be 25,690 barrels against 17,792 in 1898. The market here is dull, and the price for pale medicinal oil has declined to 57*s.* per barrel f.o.b.

* * * *

Hamburg, April 20, 11.28 a.m.:—This market is quiet. Refined camphor in second-hands is 320m. per 100 kilos., quinine sulphate 43m. per kilo., and turpentine is 69½m. per 100 kilos.

* * * *

New York, April 20, 3 8 p.m.:—We are doing little business here this week, speculators being quiet. Opium is $3.05 per lb, and dull at that. Quinine is unsettled, for, although makers stick to 36c. per oz., second-hand sellers have rattled down to 28c. Buchu is easier at 15c.; ipecacuanha advancing, the last price paid for Rio being $3.20 per lb Senega is firmer at 25c.; but Norwegian cod-liver oil is easier.

London Markets.

Acid, Benzoic.—Advanced from 3½*d.* to 4½*d.* per oz. in bulk quantities. This is in consequence of the enhanced value of benzoin.

Acid, Oxalic.—From Leipsic it is reported that the German syndicate will shortly announce a reduction in prices, owing to outside competition.

Asafetida.—A fair business has been done at from 30*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt for medium grades, and in second hands small sales of 2 to 3 case lots have been made at 80*s.* and 87*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fine free almonds. Some fresh consignments are close at hand.

Balsam Tolu.—Small sales have been made at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. spot.

Benzoates.—British makers have advanced quotations as follows:—Ammonium, B.P., 5*s* 2*d.*; potassium, 5*s.* 6*d.*; and sodium, B.P., 5*s.* 8*d.* per lb. in wholesale quantities.

Benzoin.—Firmer. This week a fair business has been done in Siam and Sumatra at the recent sale rates. Some qualities are distinctly advanced. We deal with the subject editorially.

Camphor.—The German refiners have reduced the official quotation by ½*d.* per lb. to 1*s.* 6¾*d.* per lb. for bells in ton lots; second-hand holders quote 1*s.* 5¾*d.* The English refiners do not intend to lower their prices at the moment. Meanwhile the London market for refined is rather quiet, and although makers are busy filling existing contracts, they would be glad to see more orders come forward. The spring trade hangs fire. Crude camphor is very quiet. The position of Japanese is easier, with second-hand sellers at 127*s* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i f. Importers of Chinese still quote 139*s.*, c.i.f, but there are second hand offers at 125*s.*

The exports from Kobe during February amounted to 2,433 piculs, and, at the same time, 1,020 piculs of camphor oil were exported.

Cannabis Indica.—Further sales of fair green tops have been made at 5*d.* per lb.

Cardamoms.—Business is reported in most qualities this week at prices paid in auction.

The shipments from Ceylon for the week ending March 28 were 17,173 lbs., of which 16,433 lbs. were sent to London. The total exports from January 1 to March 28 have been:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs.	158,361	134,116	130,592	88,186

Cinchona.—As announced last week, the Amsterdam auctions on May 4 will be very small, and, supplementing the particulars there given, we may state that the total weight of the 4,639 packages (consisting of 253 bales and 82 cases Government culture and 3 748 bales and 556 cases private bark) is 396 541 kilos., divided as follows:—Ledgeriana, 28 924 kilos., succirubra, 5 681 kilos. Of the private bark (weighing 361 936 kilos.) 268,179 kilos. are Ledgeriana, 76,988 succirubra, 16 252 hybrid, 300 Calisaya, and 217 kilos. officinalis.

The exports of bark from Java for the first half of April amount to 585,000 Amsterdam lbs., which is slightly above the average.

The Ceylon exports for the week ending March 28 were 8,504 lbs. shipped to London. From January 1 to March 28 the shipments have been:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs.	150,080	167,533	126,640	115,038

Cocoa-butter.—The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on May 2 will consist of 70 tons Van Houten's, 3 tons Hamer, and 2½ tons Helm brand, while at London on the same day 85 tons Cadbury will be offered.

Colocynth.—Business has been done this week at 11½*d.* per lb. for the same quality as sold last week at 11¼*d.*

Copper Sulphate.—Makers lately have not had their full share of orders, but kept up the market for the benefit of speculators who had bought early in the season at low prices. Now that the second-hand lots have been almost cleared they look for more business at the official prices—viz., 25*l.* 10*s.* per ton for Anchor brand and 25*l.* 5*s.* f.o.b. Liverpool for Macclesfield. Ordinary brands on spot are 24*l.* per ton.

Coriander-seed.—Reports concerning the new crop of Morocco indicate that it will be much smaller than usual. Italian seed is quoted 9*s* per cwt. c. and f.

Cream of Tartar.—Very quiet and easier at 75*s.* per cwt. for crystals, and 77*s.* for powder; 95-per-cent. 80*s.*, and 99-per-cent 82*s.* per cwt.

French Herb-crops.—From the South of France it is reported that the continued dry weather and dry wind with low temperature that has prevailed during the past three months has greatly retarded vegetation, and the crops of most herbs will be much reduced and delayed. The collectors are already beginning to ask higher prices than last year.

Galls.—Persian of all kinds are unchanged and quiet. Morea are quoted 24*s.* per cwt. c. and f. Persian blue continue to sell in a small way at 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and buyers are unwilling to pay so high a figure. White are inquired for, but not offered; from 45*s.* to 50*s.* is the nominal quotation. Blue Smyrna have also changed hands at 57*s.* 6*d.*, but green and white are not available.

Gentian.—Sales have been made of some of the parcels ex auction at 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and the market is reported firmer.

Glycerin.—Easier on the whole, a condition which also obtains in the Berlin market, where large quantities of crude

are offered from second-hand holders, and lower prices for refined are regarded as inevitable.

Gum Animi.—On Friday of last week 79 packages of Zanzibar gum offered, of which 71 sold at very full to dearer prices with strong competition. The following rates were paid:—

Bold good strong, with part small and weak, 10*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.; common small pale glassy, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*; medium and small, 8*l.* 5*s.*; amber and red, part fair strong, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*; fine pale, bean size, 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ditto fair, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*; good clean yellow, copal description, 5*l.* 5*s.*; part fair yellow with part dark, 69*s.*; good clean small pickings, 65*s.* to 70*s.*; very small red ditto, 56*s.*; common dark and woody, 5*s.*; fair to good clean siftings, 37*s.* to 41*s.* per cwt.

Gum Arabic.—The tone of the auction to-day broke the record in point of dulness, only 159 packages finding buyers out of 2,001 offered. For fair Oomra 27*s.* is wanted; good mixed Amrad sold at 37*s.*; pickings, 15*s.* Good bold pale Aden realised 60*s.*; smaller sorts, 42*s.*; reddish sorts, 23*s.* 6*d.*; good grain siftings, 17*s* Bombay medium, mixed with red, 38*s.*; bright sorts, 35*s* 6*d.*; darker, 32*s.* to 33*s.* 6*d* ; bold chips, 20*s.* to 21*s.* East-Indian good frosted, 40*s.*; yellowish, 30*s.*; powdery siftings, 24*s.* Kurrachee, 5 bales pale to yellow sorts sold at 50*s.* Ghatti ordinary woody pickings, from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*; siftings, 17*s* Australian bold picked sold at 23*s.* to 24*s.*; fair ditto, 22*s.*; blocky kinds, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.*, according to quality; and siftings, 15*s.* Privately, a few cases of Trieste picked grain have been sold at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, Bombay scented has changed hands at 43*s.*, and good Aden sifted at 57*s.* 6*d* per cwt

Gum Mastic.—Stocks abroad are reported small in consequence of fair demand; 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., c. and f., is quoted for large quantities. Here stocks are large, and only small sales continue to be made at 1*s.* 11*d.* for fine white tear with a lower figure for quantity.

Gum Olibanum.—In auction to-day 923 packages were offered, 91 of which were disposed of. For fair pale to greenish drop 34*s* 6*d.* to 35*s.* per cwt. was obtained; good ordinary sold at 23*s* ; garblings, 17*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; siftings, 10*s* ; woody pickings, 6*s.* Privately, good pale drop has changed hands at 45*s.* to 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; medium ditto at 30*s.* 6*d.*, and ordinary red at 25*s.* to 26*s.*

Gum Sandarac.—Two cases of fair white tear sold in auction without reserve at 30*s.* per cwt. Good pickings realised 12*s.* 6*d.*, and some poor stuff 7*s.* 6*d.*

Gum Tragacanth.—A fair amount of business has been done in medium grades at full prices. Smyrna seconds have also been sold in a small way at 9*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and Bussora at 35*s.* to 65*s.* per cwt. In Constantinople an advance of 5m. to 10m. per 100 kilos. has taken place, and the stocks there are not expected to hold out until the arrival of the new crop.

Indigo.—The East Indian sales commenced on Monday, when 4 251 chests of all kinds were brought forward, of which 1 550 chests were disposed of at from par to 2*d.* per lb. advance all round Privately, the market generally has remained inactive since the last January sale; but the position generally is recognised as strong, and that the tendency of the prices for the remainder of the year will be upwards.

Iodine —The convention rate remains at 7½*d* per oz. to manufacturers of iodides, who still quote iodide of potassium 10*s* 6*d.* per lb.

The iodine-production in Japan last year amounted to about 60,000 lbs., and the export was about 7,000 lbs., showing a steady increase on previous years.

Ipecacuanha.—The improved demand in auction last week for Rio root has kept up since, and a fair business was done towards the close of the week at 12*s* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per lb, after which the figure was advanced to 13*s.*; and yesterday sales were reported at 12*s* 9*d.* to 13*s.* The string of 16 bales of Cartagena catalogued for auction last week sold privately at from 7*s* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d* per lb. Since then, however, there has been quite a little boom in the article, with business at 8*s.* to 9*s.*; and yesterday 10*s.* was asked. The stock of the latter kind is reduced in first hands to 43 bales, of which 13 are sold. The stock of Rio in the warehouse is 43 bales. Inquiries are now coming in from wholesalers who have been buying sparingly all the winter, and this helps to keep prices up.

Juniper-berries.—Sifted of best quality are quoted 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c. and f. London.

Menthol.—We can hear of no business at less than 7*s.* per lb ; holders, as a rule, ask 7*s.* 3*d.*, but in the weak state of the market would accept less. For forward delivery sales have been made at 6*s* 6*d.*, c.i.f.

The exports of menthol from Yokohama during February amounted to 4,350 catties, and from Kobe 930 catties.

Mercurials.—On Wednesday the makers reduced their list prices by 1*d.* per lb. in consequence of the drop in the metal. The following are now the list prices:—Calomel 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb., corrosive sublimate 2*s.* 5*d*, red precipitate 3*s.* 1*d.*, white precipitate 3*s.* 2*d*, yellow precipitate 3*s* 2*d.*, with the usual reductions for quantities up to 1 ton. Hyd. cum creta is 1*s.* and red iodide 9*s.* 3*d.* per lb. in any wholesale quantity.

Oil, Cod-liver.—Very quiet, and unchanged, at 60*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., although in one quarter 25-barrel lots have been done at 58*s*, c.i.f.

Bergen, April 15.—The catch at Finnmarken to date remains insignificant, and no improvement is looked for until the beginning of May. The total quantity refined for the whole of Norway amounted in 1898 to 23,000 barrels, and in 1897 to 30,000 barrels. Up to date this year the production has been 21,000 barrels, but may be estimated to reach 27,000 barrels at the end of the season. The exports from Bergen have been 3,162 barrels, against 2,965 barrels at the same date of last year.

Oil, Lavender —"Extra Mont Blanc" is quoted 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb., delivered free London.

Oil, Lemon.—A higher market is reported from Messina, and some agents here have advanced their prices to 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* per lb., c.i.f.

Oil, Pennyroyal, has been advanced in New York to 70c. to 80c. per lb, according to quality, owing to the light stock and good business.

Oil, Peppermint.—A small inquiry is reported from consumers at 4*s.* 1½*d* per lb. c.i.f. for 40-per-cent. Japanese oil, but beyond this very little is doing, and the same may be said of HGH. The supplies of all kinds of American oils appear to be excessive for the demand.

Oil, Rosemary.—Extra pure is offered at 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb spot.

Oil, Thyme.—Genuine oil of red thyme is quoted 4*s.* 7*d.* per lb. spot.

Oil, Wormwood.—Owing to the export demand and small stock, quotations have been advanced in New York to $3 50 to $3.75 per lb., and moderate sales are reported at the inside figure.

Oil, Ylang-Ylang.—It is reported that owing to the disturbed conditions in the Philippines distilling-operations have been practically suspended, and, cultivation having come to a stop, flowers will be unobtainable for some time. Stocks of the oil everywhere are very much reduced.

Opium —Persian is quiet, at 10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* per lb. spot. A fair business has been done in manufacturing kinds at 10*s.* per lb.

Constantinople, April 15. — The week's sales amount to 30 cases, at rising prices, equal to the equivalent of 7*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* per lb. f.o.b. for druggists' grades. Holders for the moment decline to cede further quantity, and are maintaining a reserved attitude. Stocks have dwindled down to about 240 cases of all grades, 90 cases of which are druggists'. The bulk of the present stock will most likely be held over until the appearance of the new crop. The stock position, statistically, is unprecedently strong. New-crop prospects, however, are good for the time being.

Smyrna, April 15.—In spite of the good prospects of the coming crop sellers have kept very firm and have compelled buyers to purchase on their own terms. The sales for the week amount to 174 cases at the equivalent of 8*s.* 1*d.* for Karahissar, and a few current talequale at 7*s.* 11*d.* Of the above, 130 were purchased for the United States, 30 for England, and 14 for interior speculators and the Continent. Arrivals, 1,416 cases, against 3,471.

Orange-peel.—Business has been done this week in good Maltese strip at 6*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb.

ORRIS.—Almost lifeless. The following are this week's c. and f. quotations:—Extra picked Florentine, 31*s.* per cwt.; prime, 28*s.*; small white, 27*s.* 6*d.*; Verona, 20*s.* 6*d.* for selected, down to 17*s.* for seconds.

POTASHES.—Montreal are firm at 23*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s* per cwt., according to holder, and pearl at 31*s.* per cwt.

QUICKSILVER.—On Tuesday the importers reduced their price by 7*s.* 6*d.* per bottle—now 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d*; second hands quote 6*d.* less. It is anticipated that the reduction is only temporary, in consequence of certain large orders for China being placed.

The exports from Seville in 1898 were 1,025 tons, valued at 205,000*l.*, as compared with 1,230 tons, valued at 246,000*l.*, in 1897. From Huelva in 1898, 869,200 kilos. were exported to Great Britain. The following shows the production of quicksilver in Spain in 1897 and 1898:—

Mines	1897	1898
	Bottles	Bottles
Almaden	47,357	46,211
El Porvenir (Mineres)	1,600	1,450
La Union Asturiana	472	450
La Soterrana (Pola de Lena) ...	100	71
Various in Asturias and Granada ...	554	540
Total	50,083	48,722

QUININE has passed through a dull week, and prices in second-hand have declined fully 2*d.* per oz. At the close of last week business was done to the extent of some 70,000 oz., including spot or May delivery at 1*s.* 4½*d.* to 1*s.* 4¾*d.*, and June 1*s.* 4¾*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*, but mostly August at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* On Saturday the market was further depressed, in consequence of the good report from Java regarding the bark shipments, half of April being returned at 585 000 Dutch lbs. This week opened dull at easier prices, the small business done on Monday comprising spot at 1*s.* 4*d.* and May delivery at 1*s.* 3½*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* On Tuesday there was a further decline to 1*s.* 3*d.* spot or May delivery, but little business was done. There was a "bear" rumour on 'Change on Tuesday that makers had reduced their price to 1*s.* 3*d.*, but it proved to be without foundation. Yesterday the speculative market improved somewhat, and 1*s.* 4*d.* was paid for August, and there were no willing sellers of spot stuff at 1*s.* 3½*d.* until the close, when 1*s.* 3*d.* was the price for prompt or May. To-day the market is flat and unchanged. The week's turnover is about 200,000 oz There is considerable doubt as to what the makers' next move will be. Much depends upon how the bark-sales go in London next week and in Amsterdam in May. It is not expected that the present unit will be maintained, but the holders of cinchona now hold the key of the situation.

In their periodical report Messrs. Gehe & Co. have something to say regarding the speculative movement and appreciation in the value of quinine. We quote from their remarks, not so much owing to their originality, but as showing that the opinions are similar to those that obtain in England and America:—"The upward tendency has arisen from a justifiable view, but it must be borne in mind that we may have strayed all too far away from really firm ground. Present circumstances are not new, but have, on the contrary, very often arisen. In every crisis a time arrives when an outside attack causes a psychological change, but it has always happened that when it was hoped the price-position had reached its height, fate caused another downfall. This is to a certain extent due to natural circumstances, as a higher rate of production leads to more of the material being introduced into the market, which again lowers its worth. Last year the prices of quinine were raised from the low position into which they had fallen in 1897, and it would be a great pity if, through want of due care, it were allowed to be dragged down again."

ROSE-LEAVES.—Dutch leaves are quoted 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. spot. French are a few pence per lb. more, but are not to be had, and French merchants are buying in Holland.

SAFFRON.—One holder asks 46*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for the best Valencia but there are cheaper rates—viz., 42*s.* 6*d* net and naked, and 43*s.* with discount, the last-mentioned from second-hands. It is dearer in Spain, which, with the high exchange rate, justifies the advance.

SARSAPARILLA.—The Guayaquil offered in auction last week, and bought in, has since been sold at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. Of genuine grey Jamaica, which is scarce and wanted, 45 bales have come to hand, also 20 bales Lima-Jamaica.

SEEDS.—There is a little more doing in *Anise*, but no change in value. *Coriander* at auction was bought in at 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for old, slightly weevilled. *Canary* quiet; some common dirty Spanish in sale brought 27*s* per qr., and ordinary Saffi the same price. Turkish sells at 25*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.*, according to quality. *Cumin* slow, but unchanged, as stocks are small. *Caraway* quiet at 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Fenugreek* lower, with sales at 7*s.* per cwt. for fair Morocco. The British Consul at Cadiz says the exportation of canary-seed from that port is increasing year by year; Great Britain is the principal market, and in 1898 some 450 tons were exported.

SNAKE-ROOT.—Very scarce; one agent quotes 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f., but it is doubtful if he has any stock; another who has quotes 1*s.* 3½*d.*, c.i.f.

SODA, HYPOSULPHITE, is firmer, and in better demand, at 5*l.* 15*s.* for kegs and 5*l.* 5*s.* for casks, ex wharf. The United States is at present a large buyer.

SODA, NITRATE, has been reduced to 8*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt. for refined, on the spot, for quantity.

SPICES.—There is very little doing, and prices this week show scarcely any change. Cochin *Ginger* was again freely offered, but, in the absence of demand, not much was disposed of; cuttings sold at 17*s* 6*d.* per cwt.; small brown rough and ends at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; small native cut at 24*s.* 6*d.*; medium and small cut at 35*s.*; and bold roughly cut at 48*s.* per cwt.; the European cut and washed rough offered were all bought in. A small lot of common Japan was bought in at 18*s.*; good quality is held for 20*s.* per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at low rates: common at 60*s.* to 62*s.* per cwt.; middling at 65*s.* to 73*s.*; fair washed at 75*s.* to 80*s.*; and bold at 107*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* were dearer at the end of last week, but have since declined the quotation for delivery is now 3 5/16*d.* per lb. Good quality in sale brought 3¾*d.* per lb.; fine picked bought in at 5¾*d.* per lb. *Pimento* rather easier; a few lots of ordinary clean sold at 4⅜*d.* per lb. *Chillies* slow of sale; a parcel of Japan was bought in. *Cinnamon* is steady; common hard sold at 5¾*d* to 6½*d.* per lb.; but chips met with no demand. *Pepper* quiet; the lots in auction were bought in, and privately there is not much business doing, but the market is firm on short shipments. Singapore black is worth 5¼*d.* per lb. on the spot: for arrival 5½*d* has been paid for May-July shipment, and 5 9/16*d* for June-August. Singapore white is quoted at 8½*d* to 8¾*d* to arrive, according to position. Penang white is selling at 7 13/16*d.* on the spot; and at 8*d.* to 8 1/16*d.* to arrive.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The present prices of American powder are 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for first quality, and 47*s.* 6*d.* for second.

WAX, BEES'.—At auction on Wednesday 15 bags Australian sold at 7*l* 2*s.* 6*d* per cwt.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Good grey is scarce in London, at 40*s.* to 42*s.* per cwt., spot. A fair business has been done in Liverpool at 72*s.* 6*d.* to 73*s.* 9*d.* for ordinary to good yellow.

Bahia Ipecacuanha.

There are several false ipecacuanhas that occasionally find their way into commerce, and in most instances their botanical source has been determined. In the drug-sales last week there were three bales of so-called ipecacuanha, said to have been shipped from Bahia. The roots are dark-brown, or nearly black, externally, occasionally branched, and very similar in general appearance to "striated" or "black ipecacuanha" (*Psychotria emetica*), a native of New Granada, being furrowed longitudinally and having circular irregular fissures, frequently extending to the central woody axis. The sample differs, however, from striated ipecacuanha in that the central woody portion, which is of a yellow colour, has distinct medullary rays, and the thick cortical horny portion of the root is decidedly of a lighter colour. There appears to be little doubt that the plant furnishing this root is a species of *Psychotria*, probably very near to *P. emetica*.

Cape Aloes.

According to Messrs. Gehe & Co., whose annual report we have just received, Cape aloes is not much imported into London nowadays, most of it going to Hamburg, which in 1898 received 296 cases direct from the Cape. This statement is quite erroneous. In 1898 no fewer than 350 cases of Cape aloes were sold in the London drug-auctions, and with private sales the business done was not less than 500 cases. It is possible that the whole of this was not imported direct, some of it coming *viâ* Hamburg, but that only goes to prove that London is the best market.

Alkali in Japan.

The Osaka Acids and Soda-works Company was established in the year 1892 with a capital of 200,000 yen, which was increased to 500,000 yen in the year following, when the plant was completed and working began. The company's annual production was as follows:—Sulphuric acid, 1,550,000 catties; nitric acid, 20,000 catties; muriatic acid, 2,300,000 catties; caustic soda, 100,000 catties; alkali, 850,000 catties; bleaching-powder, 420,000 catties; and artificial manure, 300,000 bales. In this connection our Yokohama correspondent states that until lately the alkali and soda bicarbonate used in Japan was almost monopolised by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich. Now the American product begins to appear on our market, and sells at lower rates. The quality of the Americans', it is said, is as good as, if not better than, Brunner's, the American soda bicarbonate being in accordance with the Japanese Pharmacopœia test. If the British makers do not reduce their price, especially for Japan, to meet American competition, demand for the famous "Crescent Brand" soda and alkali may decrease.

The Cost of Quinine.

"How much does quinine cost in the bark?" has been a casual question in market circles during the past few weeks, and it is astonishing how few are able to give a pat reply. The simplest rule is to answer this question, "How much does $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of 5-per-cent. cinchona-bark cost at the current unit?" The answer is the price of quinine sulphate in the bark. Thus the present unit is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$—*i.e.*, the bark costs $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for each 1 per cent. of quinine sulphate which it yields, so that $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of 5-per-cent. bark costs the manufacturers $1{\cdot}3\frac{11}{24}d.$ They have to meet all charges upon the bark from the place of sale to their factories, isolate the alkaloid, make it into pure sulphate, and box it. This adds, we are informed on good authority, $4d.$ per oz. to the cost, and after that the manufacturers have to get their profit. Reduced to a simple algebraic expression the inclusive rule is—

$$u \times 5 \times \frac{5}{4} + 4 = x,$$

where u is the unit in English pence and x the price of quinine sulphate per oz. in pence. The Amsterdam unit is the price in cents (5c. = $1d.$) per Amsterdam lb., which lb. is about a tenth more than the English lb.

Spirit Trade in Japan.

Writing on March 7, our Yokohama correspondent informs us that it was officially gazetted on February 14 that import-duty of spirit is to be imposed at 250 per cent. *ad val.* on and after August 15 under the statutory tariff. It may not be out of place to refer to the growth of the tax. A decade ago, when the imports of spirit into Japan were quite small in bulk, the matter scarcely attracted public attention. Since then imports have gradually increased on account of the increased demand for alcoholic beverages amongst the lower classes. This caused a proportionate decrease in the consumption of "sake," the chief beverage of Japan, and one of the important sources of national revenue. The Government has tried to check the importation of European potato-spirit by all means in its power, but in vain, imports having increased year by year. The Japanese Government has no right, under the treaties with Western nations, to impose import-duty on any commodity of more than 5 per cent. the agreement to that effect was ratified about thirty years ago, under the Shougunate Government. But since April, 1894, it has been illegal to sell and buy spirit without Government licence, and the spirit was taxed 25 yen per koku (about 300 lbs.). This arrangement did not diminish the evil, but gave rise to confusion and difficulties to the Excise examiners. On the other hand the imports of European spirit increased to 29,712,346 lbs. (value 2,698 039 yen) in 1898, against 11,992,102 lbs. (997,237 yen) in 1897. Meanwhile, the long-hoped-for revision of treaties was completed with the European Powers, and Government has been enabled, under them, to modify the alcohol-tax, and last year imposed an import-duty of 40 per cent. *ad val.* This came into force on January 1 this year; but as the tendency to increased imports continues notwithstanding this heavy duty, it has again been decided in the Diet to increase the duty, and the Bill was ultimately passed which fixed the spirit-duty at 250 per cent. *ad val.* In consequence of this the imports are likely to decrease a great deal after August next, for buyers then must pay 35 sen per lb of spirit instead of 10 sen as they used to do. I should say that spirit for medicinal purposes and for the manufacture of tinctures will, as heretofore, be admitted free.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on April 12. Present: Mr. J. C. C. Payne (President) in the chair; Dr. Attfield, Dr. Symes, and Mr. C. J. Park (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. C. Umney (Hon. Treasurer), Messrs. Bird, Collier, White, and Wright; Messrs. Naylor and Ransom (Hon. General Secretaries), and Mr. Nightingale (Assistant-Secretary) Letters regretting their inability to attend were read from Messrs. Atkins, Hills, Downes, Martin, Atkinson, McKnight, and Turney. The following report was presented by the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive to consider the best methods of increasing the membership:—

The sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference have had under consideration the most suitable methods for increasing the membership of the Conference, and have decided that, in their opinion, the best plan to adopt would be the appointment of direct representatives in various districts, who, by their personal interest in the Conference and their influence, might be able to obtain fresh members by putting before them the advantages to be obtained by such membership.

It has been felt that it would be necessary to apply some distinctive title to the gentlemen appointed in the various districts, and the name that has been suggested for such honorary appointment is that of "Local Corresponding Secretary."

The sub-committee have had under consideration various methods for the subdivision of the United Kingdom for this representation, and submit to the Committee a list of the most important towns in the United Kingdom as centres for representation, bearing in mind to some extent the condition of pharmacy in the various districts. Those towns have been selected in the first instance where the Conference have met in past years, and in addition to those the principal pharmaceutical centres having Local Associations, &c.

On the motion of Dr. Attfield, seconded by Dr. Symes, the above report was adopted, and the Hon. General Secretaries were requested to communicate with certain gentlemen to ascertain whether they would be willing to accept the positions of Local Corresponding Secretaries.

The President reported that he had been very hospitably entertained at the dinner of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association, and he regarded this as an indication of the hearty welcome which the Conference might expect at the meeting at Plymouth in July.

Mr. Park announced that satisfactory progress was being made with the local arrangements, a detailed programme of which would be presented to the next meeting of the executive for adoption. It is probable that the reception will be held on Monday, July 24, and that the Mayor of Plymouth will welcome the members of the Conference at the opening of the session on the following day. It is suggested that the morning of Thursday, the 27th, be spent in visiting the extensive and beautiful grounds of Mount Edgcombe, and the afternoon devoted to a steamboat-trip up the river Tamar.

A letter was read from Mr. J. G. Prebble resigning the position of Hon. Colonial Secretary for Bengal.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Anyone who objects to the registration of a trade-mark must address the Comptroller-General, Patent Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., within a month of the date of publication.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," April* 5, 1899.)

"Maturité." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word. "Mature.") For a chemical preparation. By D. McIntyre, Glasgow, salesman. 216,596.

"Siroxidine"; for chemical substances. By Davidson & Co., (Limited), Belfast, merchants. 220,772.

"Hygienol." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Hygiene.") For all goods included in Class 2. By A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), Fenchurch Buildings, E.C., merchants. 215,510.

"Taroline." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Tar.") For all goods included in Class 2. By Jeyes Sanitary Compound Company (Limited), Cannon Street, E.C., manufacturing chemists. 216,507.

"Mellena"; for chemical substances for agricultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes, and for mineral and aërated waters By E. Henderson, M.B., C.M., Perth. 220,021 and 220,025.

"Rainbow"; for a soap for veterinary and sanitary purposes. By J. Crossfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington, soap-manufacturers. 220,993.

"Oxydol." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word, "Oxide.") For chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Marche (Limited), St. Mary Axe, manufacturers. 214,371.

"Tannalbin." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Tann.") For chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, chemical-manufacturers. 216,134.

"Cresolyte." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Cresol." For chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), Cannon Street, E.C., manufacturing chemists. 217,536.

"Nauseofen." (The exclusive use of the word "Nauseo" is not claimed.) For a medicinal preparation. By B. Roig, 7 Rovira, Barcelona, Spain, doctor of medicine. 219,100.

"Didane"; for a medicine for rheumatics. By A. Hubbard Sheepshed, Loughborough, schoolmaster. 220,031.

Device (the essential particular) representing a seal of which the central device is a stork, and wording "Elixir Suédois du Docteur von Krona"; for a liquid medicine. By Olga von Legat, Hammersmith, W., manufacturer. 220,646.

Picture of a barque in full sail; for oils, greases, glycerine, and compounds and preparations thereof. By Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), 31 Threadneedle Street, E.C., soap-manufacturers. 221,014.

"Gnom"; for glass bottles and jars. By L. Lumley & Co., 1 America Square, E.C., bottlers engineers. 221,076.

"Maltone." (No claim made to the exclusive use of the word "Malt"), and "Cidonia"; or mineral and aërated waters. By the Keystone Company, Birmingham, mineral-water manufacturers. 217,374.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," April* 12, 1899.)

"Ursol"; for chemical substances included in Class 1 for dyeing. By the Actien Gesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, manufacturers. 215,945.

"Viscose." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Viscous.") For a chemical substance. By the Viscose Syndicate (Limited), Lincoln's Inn, E.C., patentees. 219,814.

"Atora"; for chemical substances. By Hugon & Co. (Limited), Pendleton, Manchester, lard-refiners. 219,977.

"Sootene." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Soot.") For chemical substances. By R. Hoult, Rotherham, Yorks, manufacturer. 220,860.

Cuteola"; for a veterinary preparation. By Day & Sons, Crewe, manufacturers of horse and cattle medicines. 217,794.

"Formalin"; for chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes. By the Formalin Hygienic Company (Limited), St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., manufacturers. 215,816.

"Danol"; for chemical substances. By E. Gideon, Paris, merchant. 215,858.

"Fezanti." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Fezant.") For chemical substances. By R. Brown, North Wold, Norfolk, head gamekeeper. 216,025.

"Porkatine." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Pork.") For veterinary preparations. By H. Bell, Waterford, chemist. 216,523.

"Tanocol." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Tan.") For chemical substances for agricultural and other purposes, and for use in medicine and pharmacy. By the Actien Gesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, manufacturers. 217,352 and 217,353.

"Coughiline." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Cough.") For an electuary for animals. By F. W. Nichols, Leeds, veterinary-surgeon's assistant. 218,332.

Combination of devices and the word "Kosmin" (the essential particulars): the devices represent Hygeia, Æsculapius, and a heraldic device surmounted by the Prince of Wales's feathers. For chemical subtances for veterinary and sanitary purposes. By the Kosmin Company, Golden Lane, E.C., manufacturers. 219,265.

"Parasitene." (No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Parasite.") For a chemical compound for killing, parasites on plants, trees, and animals. By A. E. Parker, Wolverhampton, electrical engineer. 219,812.

"Utol"; for a disinfectant and deodoriser. By the Utol Disinfectant Company, Kensal Road, W., manufacturers. 220,542.

"Byno" and "Kamfolia"; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Plough Court, E.C., wholesale chemists and druggists. 215,670 and 216,026.

"Resorbin"; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By the Actien Gesellschaft für Analin Fabrikation, Berlin, manufacturers. 215,946.

"Nutrose" and "Orthoform"; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst-on-the-Main, manufacturers. 219,950 and 215,951.

"Vi-amargo"; for a medicine. By J. H. Goudie, Liverpool, patent-medicine vendor. 216,342.

"Anti-Kamnia"; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By the Anti-kamnia Chemical Company, Holborn Viaduct, W.C., manufacturing chemists. 216,943.

"Ino"; for a medicine. By T. C. Holford, Stratford, E. chemist. 219,722.

"Foamine." No claim is made to the exclusive use of the word "Foam.") For substances used as food or as ingredients in food. By Newball & Mason, Nottingham, manufacturing chemists. 216,155.

Coming Events.

Saturday, April 22.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship. Match at Wadham Lodge: Burgoyne's *v.* Hewlett's.

Monday, April 24.

Society of Chemical Industry, Burlington House, Piccadilly, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. G. Beilby, the President, will give an address on "The Relations of the Society to Chemical Engineering and to Industrial Research."

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 8.15. Evening meeting. Session Report to be considered.

Advertisers' Exhibition open at Niagara Hall till May 6.

Tuesday, April 25

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association. Mr. Rymer Young will deliver an address on "Pharmaceutical Politics."

Thursday, April 27.

Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association. Annual dinner at Albert Hotel, Derby Road, Nottingham, at 8 P.M. Tickets, 3*s.* 6*d.* each, may be had from Mr. A. Eberlin (Hon. Secretary), 2 Chapel Bar.

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NOTE.—This, which is prepared entirely from British Ethylic Alcohol, is the only **Chloroform** which we supply as *Duncan's Pure*, S.G. 1·490.

To be kept Cool, and not exposed to a Strong Light.

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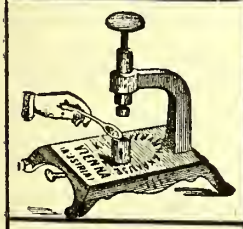

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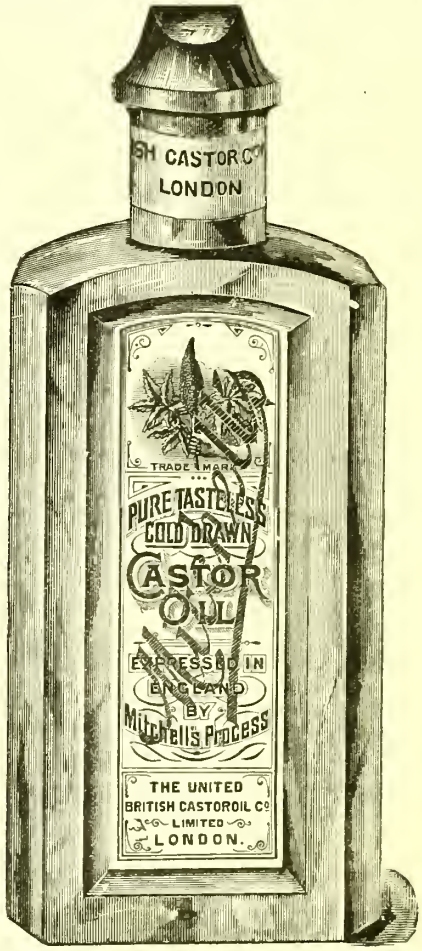
The *Lancet* of 8th June, 1895, says:—"MITCHELL'S PROCESS of extracting and refining Castor Oil is obviously an improvement which the profession cannot fail to approve and welcome, since in removing the great objection to the Oil—namely, that of repulsive taste, as well as in securing its full therapeutic effect—it is calculated to assist and to facilitate the administration of a very valuable therapeutic agent."



The *British Medical Journal* of 18th May, 1895, says:—"Castor seeds have, unless very old, a pleasant nutty flavour, and the disagreeable taste of ordinary Castor Oil has been produced by the conjoint action of moisture air, heat, and fermentative changes during the expression of the Oil from the Seeds and its subsequent treatment. An oil can be obtained as pleasant to the taste as the fresh seed, if the expression is not assisted by artificial heat, and the Oil at once freed from impurities by filtration without heat, in vessels from which air is excluded, and bottled *in vacuo*. . . . By MITCHELL'S COLD PROCESS . . . . the Oil thus obtained has a simple bland taste, resembling olive oil, the nauseous taste associated with the ordinary Cold Drawn Castor Oil being entirely absent."

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Put up in 2, 4, & 8 oz. bottles, to be retailed at 6d., 9d., & 1s.

Also supplied in WINCHESTERS at low prices, which will be forwarded on application.

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These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

Bicarbonate of Soda. A pure, refined, and recrystallised salt is particularly notable by its freedom from metals, or any base other than soda. Gives no appreciable reaction for sulphates, and contains not more than 0·035 per cent. of sodium chloride, a trace which scarcely gives "the slightest characteristic reaction" of the B.P.

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NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE. NON-VOLATILE. READILY SOLUBLE. VERY PORTABLE. ECONOMICAL.

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FOR A

Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A., 1890, page 155, also "American Journal of Pharmacy," April, 1898, page 182). We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that Plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of extract of Belladonna, from the Laboratories of the most reputable Pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; and Parke, Davis & Co., are condemned by certain analysts as being below the Pharmacopœial Standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters containing little or no Belladonna, but, stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in Rubber Compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the ***SAME SAMPLE OF BELLADONNA PLASTER.***)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer :—

We will pay **£100** for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

(1) Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of ***BELLADONNA,*** or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

(2) Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the Pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of Pharmaceutical and Medical Authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of ***BELLADONNA;*** it conforms in strength of drug to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., U.S.A.

Address Correspondence,

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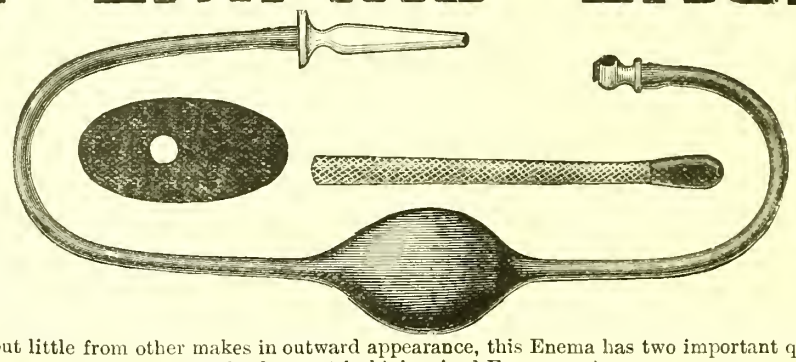
THE 'EMPIRE' ENEMA.

16/- PLUS 10% PER DOZ. UNPOLISHED.



17/- PLUS 10% PER DOZ. POLISHED.

Although differing but little from other makes in outward appearance, this Enema has two important qualities never before combined except in high-priced Enemas—viz.,

IT WILL NOT GET STICKY in hot weather, and IT WILL NOT GET HARD in cold weather.

WE GUARANTEE THEM FOR TWO YEARS.

We also supply Druggists' Sundries in great variety, Stockings, Hot-water Bottles, Combs, Sponge Bags, Syringes, Catheters, Trusses, Elastic and Waterproof Goods of all kinds.

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OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT AND PRICES LOW.

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(AS ILLUSTRATED).

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Retail Price, 4d. & 6d.

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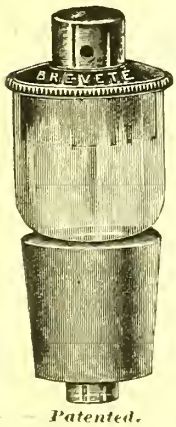

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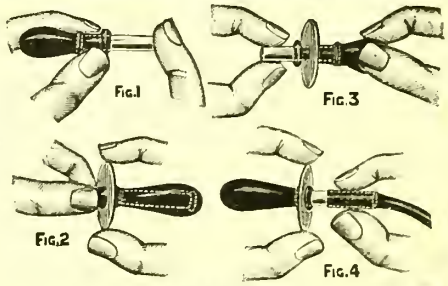
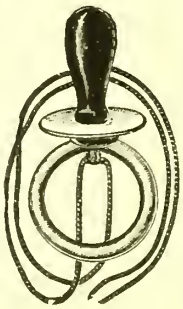
PATENT HOLDFAST SOOTHERS AND FEEDING BOTTLE UNIONS.

Well moisten Union and push into Teat, as shown in Fig. 1.
Pull Teat through hole in Shield, Fig. 2.



Pull Teat up to shoulder, Fig. 3.
To detach pull off tubing, as Fig. 4, and push back Union into Teat.



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These Tablets are manufactured by us of the best materials procurable. We guarantee every one to be of accurate proportions, and can with confidence recommend them to the trade as one of the best ever introduced.

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Can be obtained through any wholesale house.

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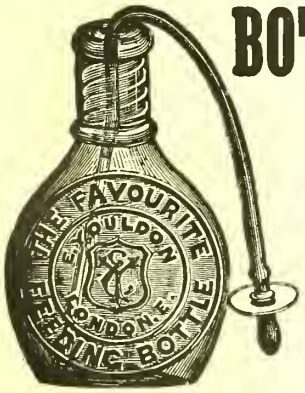

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P.O.O. (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders payable to Edward Darke, Secretary.

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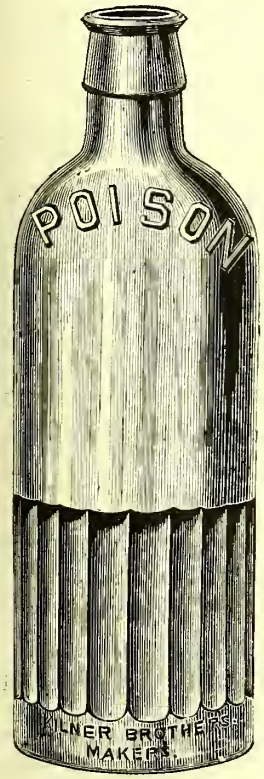
ROUND SHAPE, FLUTED, WITH PLAIN SPACE FOR LABEL, NARROW MOUTH.

Made in conformity with the views of the leading Wholesale Druggists to meet the requirements of the New Poisons Regulations.—"A bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary."



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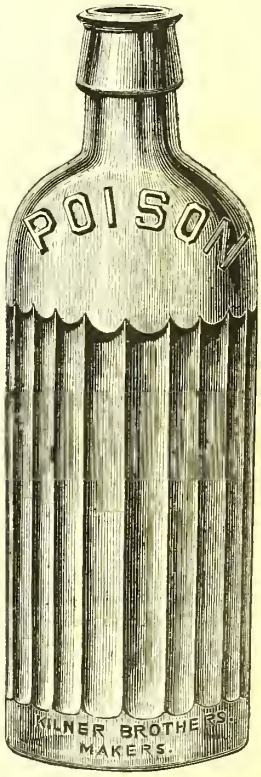
Made in Light Blue and Dark Blue.



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A Bright Fixing Liquid for the special training of the MOUSTACHE. Invaluable to Medical Men, repelling Infectious miasma from the respiration. In Cases, with Brush, Pom.-Hongroise, &c., at 2/-, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, &c.
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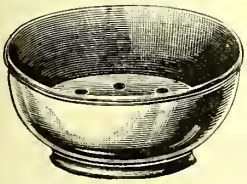

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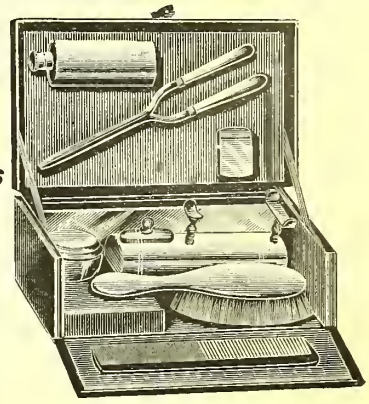

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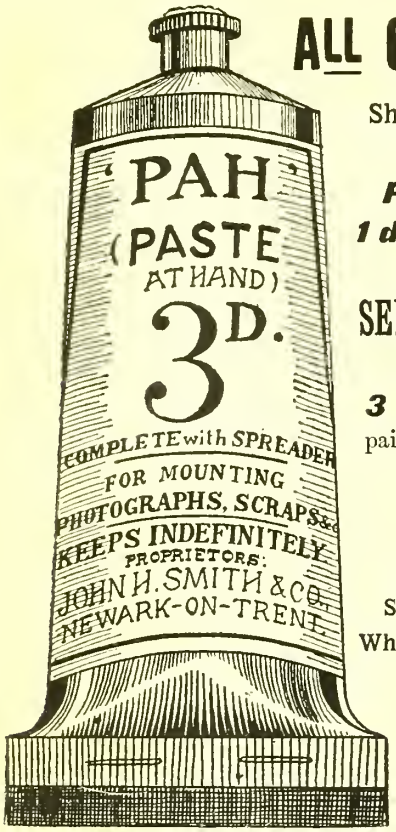

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Stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

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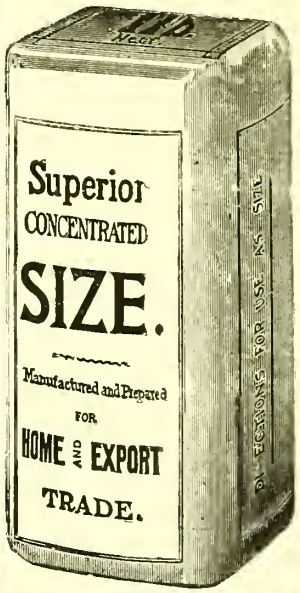

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CLEAN, EFFECTIVE, NON-POISONOUS

Most Powerful Disinfectant & Deodorant

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It is the best means of obtaining and preserving a clear complexion, and is specially recommended for the self-administration of spray remedies in all diseases which affect the skin, throat, lungs, mouth, eyes, ears, and head.

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"SANITARY CHLORIDE OF LIME" is especially prepared for Sanitary purposes.

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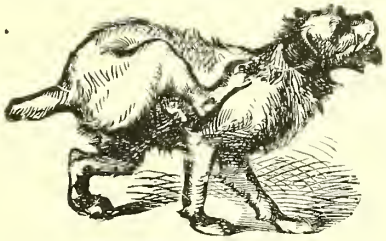

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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

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Largest Makers in the World of

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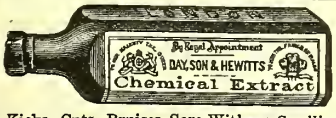

For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

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For all Feverish Disorders among Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, and for Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for Cleansing and checking Feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after Parturition, rendering the milk copious, pure, and wholesome. It acts as a safe preventive of Milk Fever.

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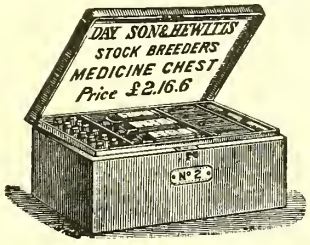

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Liberal Discounts to Agents and Foreign Buyers.

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Attractive Showcards and Handbills sent with each order.

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FOR KILLING WEEDS
ON
GARDEN PATHS
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VERY SUITABLE FOR EXPORT.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND UP-TO-DATE WEED KILLER.

Retails at 2/-, 3/6, and 6/6 per tin.

IN ENAMELLED TINS
FOR
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BY
QUALIFIED CHEMISTS.

NO RETURN EMPTIES.

BEST VALUE TO CONSUMER,
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25 to 30 per cent. profit for Retailer.

Each tin contains a measure which holds just sufficient Powder to add to a bucketful (3 gallons) of water.
Customers find this very handy, and much appreciate it.

A 2/- Tin, as Sample, post free in the United Kingdom on receipt of P.O. 1/-

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Immediately soluble in cold water.
All tins Free.
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Specially adapted for Export.

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Strength: 1 gall. sufficient for 25 galls. of water.

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GENUINE KENTISH COMPRESSED HOPS.

In 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets, with directions for making Hop Ale, Hop Bitters, &c.

Also best Kentish Hops in bulk.

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ACIDS GENERALLY.

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Sulphites & Bisulphites of Lime, Soda, &c.

CHLORIDES OF CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM & ZINC.

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The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. ..	7/6 per gross.	10 & 12 oz. ..	12/- per gross.
6 ,, 8 ,, ..	8/6 ,,	16 ,, ..	16/- ,,

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

½ oz... ..	3/6 per gross.	1½ oz.	4/6 per gross.
1 ,, ...	3/9 ,,	2 ,, ...	5/- ,,

PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
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Established 50 years. *Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.*

THE GREAT AND MARVELLOUS

INSECT DESTROYER.

Entirely different from any other Beetle or Flea Powder.

"VIKO" will kill Cockroaches.
"VIKO" will kill Moths.
"VIKO" will kill Fleas.
"VIKO" will kill Bugs.
"VIKO" will kill Mosquitoes.
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"VIKO" will *not* kill Dogs.
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"VIKO" as a preventive against Moth is unrivalled. It has no equal. If sprinkled amongst Furs and Clothes instantly destroys any existing Insect Life, and ensures perfect freedom from a return of the pest.

Its effect upon Insect Life is simply marvellous.

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Sold in 3d., 6d., & 1s. Tins.

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TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT, ORDER EARLY.

The World Famous Sticky Fly Paper.

'THE FLY CEMETERY'

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The Original and by far the Best Sticky Fly Paper in the Market.

Annual Sale—MILLIONS.

BEWARE OF THE MANY SPURIOUS IMITATIONS IN THE MARKET.

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BUT THEY DID NOT KNOW OF

FLYODOOMO

IN THOSE DAYS!!!

JNO H. SMITH & CO., NEWARK-ON-TRENT

What the Trade thinks about

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Unsolicited Testimonial.

Mr. J. P. FAST, Chemist, Walsall, wrote:

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"Please send one gross 'Cobwebs' per return. P.O. 5/- enclosed. This makes my 20th gross this season. Before selling 'Cobwebs' my annual sale of sticky Fly Papers used to be about two gross."

"COBWEBS," 5/- per gross, carriage paid.

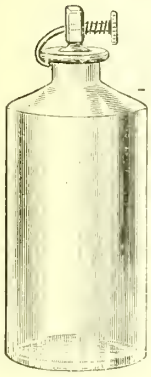
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.
SAMPLES FREE.

Millions sold annually.

CHRISTY STRONG, READING.

POISON BOTTLES.

"DISTINGUISHABLE BY TOUCH."



Maw's Stopper Guards

can be attached to any of their Shop Rounds, and are a most effectual safeguard; price 1/6 each, in addition to the cost of the Bottles.

Maw's Fluted Stoppered Rounds

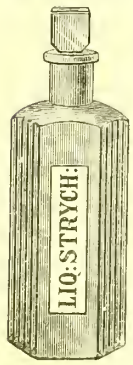
WITH RECESS LABELS. Actinic Green or White

	5 oz.	10 oz.	20 oz.	30 oz.	40 oz.
Flint, N. or W. M. ... ... per doz.	21/-	21/-	24/-	27/-	28/-

Maw's Fluted Stoppered Rounds

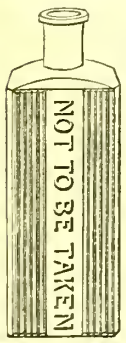
for ordinary labelling. Actinic Green or White

	5 oz.	10 oz.	20 oz.	30 oz.	40 oz.
Flint ... ... N. M. per doz.	8/-	9/6	12/-	14/6	16/-
W. M. „	9/-	10/6	13/-	15/6	17/-



Maw's Fluted Poison Bottles.

Dark Blue or Actinic Green, lettered "NOT TO BE TAKEN." The super quality with Maw's Trade Mark, (M) **SUPER.**



—		1 dr.	dr.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz	20 oz.	32 oz.	40 oz.
Actinic, Hexagon and Flat—																	
Super Quality	per gross	—	—	10/-	10/-	10/-	10/3	12/-	12/-	15/-	15/-	21/6	21/6	25/-	31/6	—	—
Ditto, Stoppered ..	per doz.	—	—	2/-	2/3	2/3	2/4	2/6	2/6	3/-	3/-	4/-	4/-	4/9	5/2	—	—
Second Quality.. ..	per gross	5/-	5/-	5/-	6/-	6/9	7/6	8/8	10/-	12/-	12/-	16/-	17/6	23/-	27/-	—	—
Ditto, Stoppered ..	per doz.	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/-	2/-	2/4	2/4	2/10	2/10	3/9	4/-	4/6	4/9	—	—
Dark Blue, Hexagon—																	
Super Quality	per gross	—	—	9/-	9/-	9/-	9/3	10/9	10/9	12/-	13/-	19/-	19/-	23/-	29/-	43/-	49/-
Ditto, Stoppered ..	per doz.	—	—	2/-	2/3	2/3	2/4	2/6	2/6	3/-	3/-	3/9	3/9	4/9	5/-	6/9	7/9
Second Quality.. ..	per gross	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/6	5/6	6/-	7/6	9/-	10/-	11/6	16/-	17/6	21/6	27/-	32/-	42/-
Ditto, Stoppered ..	per doz.	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/-	2/-	2/4	2/4	2/10	2/10	3/8	3/8	4/6	4/9	6/-	7/-
Dark Blue, Flat—																	
Super Quality	per gross	—	—	9/-	9/-	9/-	9/3	10/9	10/9	12/-	13/-	19/-	19/-	23/-	29/-	—	—
Ditto, Stoppered ..	per doz.	—	—	2/-	2/3	2/3	2/4	2/6	2/6	3/-	3/-	3/9	3/9	4/9	5/-	—	—
Second Quality.. ..	per gross	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/6	5/6	6/-	7/6	9/-	10/-	11/6	16/-	17/6	21/6	27/-	—	—
Ditto, Stoppered ..	per doz.	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/-	2/-	2/4	2/4	2/10	2/10	3/8	3/8	4/6	4/9	—	—

The Hexagon Stoppered (M) **SUPER** are adaptable for stock use, and suitable for labelling on one of the smooth sides, as shown.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON.

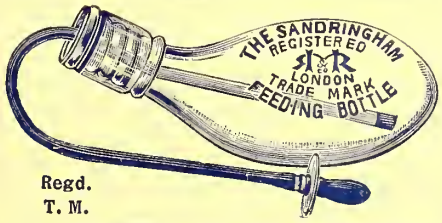
Three Minutes' Walk from Aldersgate St. Station.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LONDON.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK MR & Co LONDON

Telegraphic Address: "FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."
Telephone No. 889, Holborn Exchange.

Ask for Terms, carriage paid, in Free Packages.
Complete Price List free by post on application with Business Card.



Regd.
T. M.

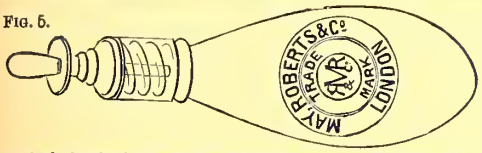
THE SANDRINGHAM FEEDING BOTTLE.

WHITE, *Screw Glass Stoppers.*

Each in handsome box, two brushes.

	Per doz.
Black fittings	5/-
Spare black fittings	2/-
Spare bottles	1/3
Spare stoppers and washers ..	9*d.*

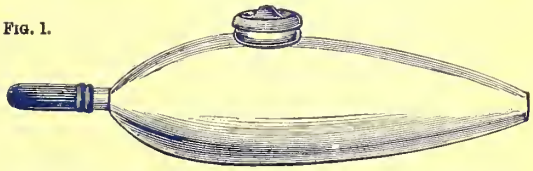
FIG. 5.



Green Glass, black leech-bite teat, bone shield, complete in boxes of dozen .. .. per dozen 3/3

White Glass, black leech-bite teat, bone shield, with brush, complete in gd box .. .. per dozen 5/-

FIG. 1.



White Glass, hand-made, fitted with black teat and boxwood-topped cork, with brush, complete in box, three sizes .. .. .. per doz. 6/9

Regd.
T. M.

THE POPULAR (6d.).

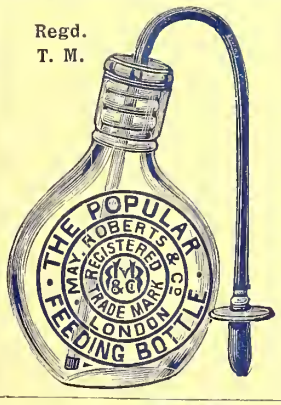
GREEN GLASS, *Boxwood Tops.*

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free)	25/-

	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/2
Black fittings, each in box	2/7
Spare black fittings	1/2
Spare green bottles	10*d.*
Spare white bottles	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



THE POPULAR (6d.).

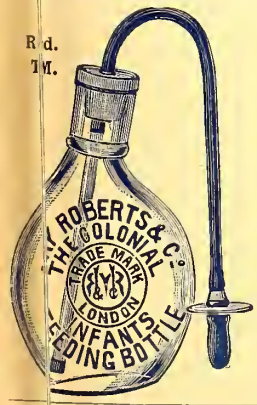
GREEN, *Screw Glass Stoppers.*

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free)	28/6

	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/6
Black fittings, each in box	2/11
Spare black fittings	1/4
Spare green bottles	1/-
Spare white bottles	1/2
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white	9*d.*

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



THE COLONIAL (6d.).

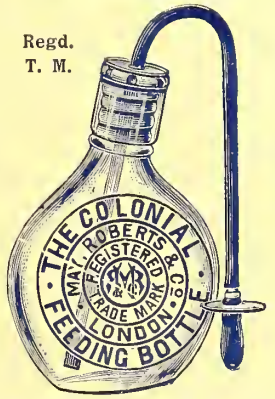
GREEN GLASS, *Boxwood Tops.*

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free)	25/-

	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/2
Black fittings, each in box	2/7
Spare black fittings	1/2
Spare green bottles	10*d.*
Spare white bottles	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



THE COLONIAL (6d.).

GREEN, *Screw Glass Stoppers.*

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free)	28/6

	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/6
Black fittings, each in box	2/11
Spare black fittings	1/4
Spare green bottles	1/-
Spare white bottles	1/2
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white	9*d.*

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, *Earthenware Tops.*

Each box, two brushes, black fittings .. .. per doz.	4/3
Spare black fittings .. .. „	2/-
Spare bottles .. .. „	1/3

POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, *Screw Glass Stoppers.*

Black fittings, each in box, two brushes .. .. per doz.	4/3
Spare black fittings .. .. „	2/-
Spare bottles .. .. „	1/3

Fitted with Seamless Teats, 9-inch Tubing, and Glass Unions.

ALL ABOVE SUBJECT TO USUAL TERMS.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON.

Cadbury's Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE, therefore BEST.

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC SUPERVISION

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Trade Prices:

Per Case.

25 Large Bottles	-	20/-
50 Small ,,	-	32/6
100 Quarter ,,	-	32/6

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

5 per cent. Discount upon orders for 10 Cases.

TERMS:—Six Months' Credit from date of Invoice, Net Cash.

The retail prices printed on the labels are **1/3** per large bottle, **1/-** per small bottle, and **6d.** per quarter bottle.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIM.

4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.

Printed by Spottiswoode & Co., New-street Square; and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—*April* 22, 1899.